Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher. "HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE." Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

OLUME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1876. NUMBER 1.

HERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of [illegible] writs of *Vend. Expon.*, *Al. Vend.* [illegible] and *Al. Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court [illegible] Pleas of Cambria County and to [illegible] there will be exposed to Public [illegible] at the Court House in Ebensburg, on **Sat**[illegible] **the 22d day of January next, at 1** [illegible] the following real estate, to wit:

[illegible] the right, title and interest of Bernard [illegible] a piece or lot of ground situate [illegible] Cambria county, Penn'a, [illegible] Ebensburg to [illegible] and adjoining [illegible] brothers on the west and [illegible] containing 3 acres, more or [illegible] having thereon erected a one story [illegible] used for an office, in the possession [illegible] Little. Taken in execution and to be [illegible] of F. D. Smith.

[illegible] the right, title and interest of E. Woods [illegible] in and to a piece or lot of [illegible] Gallitzin borough, Cambria [illegible] on the Penn'a Rail Road and [illegible] lot of John Troxell on the [illegible] J. Christy on the south, and Main [illegible] having thereon erected a two [illegible] house and a frame stable, now in the [illegible] of John Woods. Taken in execution [illegible] at the suit of Michael Fitzharris.

[illegible] all the right, title and interest of Nicho[illegible] piece or parcel of land sit[illegible] township, Cambria county, [illegible] lands of Catharine Crum, James [illegible] containing 100 acres, more [illegible] acres cleared, having thereon [illegible] half story frame house and [illegible] and other outbuildings, now in [illegible] of William Smay. *Also*, all the [illegible] interest of Nicholas Smay, of, in [illegible] piece or parcel of land situate in Sum[illegible] township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining [illegible] & Co., Thomas McConnell, and [illegible] containing 150 acres, more or less, unim[illegible]. Taken in execution and to be sold at the [illegible] George J. Schwaderer.

[illegible] all the right, title and interest of N. P. [illegible] Joseph Rumsey, jr., of, in and to a [illegible] land situate in White township, [illegible] county, Pa., adjoining lands of Joseph [illegible] H. Noble, and others, containing 100 [illegible] or less, unimproved. Taken in execu[illegible] to be sold at the suit of Annie T. E. Kirt[illegible]

[illegible] all the right, title and interest of Jona[illegible] in and to a piece or parcel [illegible] in Blacklick township, Cambria [illegible] adjoining lands of Sam'l Wilson, Jos. [illegible] John Edwards, containing 94 acres, [illegible] about 40 acres of which are cleared, [illegible] thereon erected a two story frame house [illegible] stable, in the occupancy of Jonathan [illegible]. Taken in execution and to be sold [illegible] of John Martin.

[illegible] all the right, title and interest of P. F. [illegible] Carney, of, in and to a [illegible] ground situate in Gallitzin borough, [illegible] county, Pa., fronting on a street and ex[illegible] a street, adjoining lot of C. D. [illegible] and a street on the south, [illegible] erected a two story plank house, [illegible] occupancy of P. F. Carney. Taken in [illegible] and to be sold at the suit of Mrs. Mary [illegible]

[illegible] all the right, title and interest of P. F. [illegible] in and to a piece or parcel of land situ[illegible] township, Cambria county, Pa., [illegible] lands of John [illegible], Daniel Delaney, [illegible] and others, containing 90 acres, [illegible] of which are cleared, having there[illegible] story log house and frame barn, [illegible] occupancy of John Gibbons. Taken in [illegible] to be sold at the suit of A. F. Jack[illegible]

[illegible] OF SALE.—One third of the purchase [illegible] paid when the property is knock[illegible] and the remaining two-thirds upon [illegible] of the Deed.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.
[illegible] Ebensburg, Dec. 28, 1875.

ERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of [illegible] writs of *Vend. Expon.*, *Levari Fa-* [illegible] issued out of the Court of Com[illegible] of Cambria County and to me direct[illegible] will be exposed to Public Sale, at the [illegible] in Johnstown, on **Friday, the** [illegible] **day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P.** [illegible] following real estate, to wit:

[illegible] right, title and interest of James Pat[illegible] piece or lot of ground situate in [illegible] Johnstown borough, Cambria [illegible] on Market street and adjoin[illegible] on the one side and lot of [illegible] on the other side, and lot of Henry [illegible] the back, having thereon erected a [illegible] dwelling house and stable, now in the [illegible] of James Patton. Taken in execution [illegible] at the suit of Frank Taylor.

[illegible] the right, title and interest of William [illegible] lot of ground situate in [illegible] Ward of Johnstown borough, Cambria [illegible] fronting on Broad street and adjoin[illegible] Layton on the west, lot of Widow [illegible] and extending back to lot of [illegible] having thereon erected a two story [illegible] house and a weaver's shop, now in the [illegible] of William Southwell. Taken in exe[illegible] to be sold at the suit of Ellen E. South[illegible]

[illegible] the following described building and lot [illegible] Louis Grris and F. [illegible] Trustees of the "United Brethren [illegible] Conemaugh, to wit: All that cer[illegible] known as the "United Breth[illegible] Conemaugh, 62 feet 9 inches [illegible] 40 feet 10 inches in width or [illegible] in front, near an alley, [illegible] church purposes, and the lot or [illegible] ground and curtilage appurtenances to [illegible]. Taken in execution and to be sold [illegible]

[illegible] following described building and lot [illegible] J. Lewis, to wit: All that cer[illegible] building situated on a lot of ground [illegible] side of Market street, in the First [illegible] borough of Johnstown, Cambria coun[illegible] feet on Market street and [illegible] and having lot of Benj. Hoffman [illegible] an alley on the south, and an alley [illegible] the main building being a dwell[illegible] plank, two story high, with a front of [illegible] depth of [illegible] feet, and outbuildings, [illegible] and coal sheds for the use of [illegible] erected on said lot. Taken in [illegible] to be sold at the suit of the Johns[illegible] Works.

[illegible] all the right, title and interest of George [illegible] in and to a piece or lot of ground situ[illegible] Fifth Ward, Johnstown borough, Cam[illegible] fronting on Napoleon street on [illegible] street on the other side, adjoin[illegible] and running back to an al[illegible] thereon erected a two story dwelling [illegible] now in the occupancy of [illegible] and a two story double house and [illegible] occupancy of William Griffith [illegible]. Taken in execution and to [illegible] suit of the Johnstown Building and [illegible]

[illegible] OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase [illegible] paid when the property is knocked [illegible] remaining two-thirds upon con[illegible] of the Deed.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.
[illegible] Ebensburg, Dec. 28, 1875.

ECUTOR'S NOTICE.

[illegible] Estate of JACOB SHARBAUGH, dec'd. [illegible] testamentary on the estate of said dece[illegible] Carroll township, having been grant[illegible] undersigned, notice is hereby given to [illegible] indebted to said estate that payment [illegible] made without delay, and those having [illegible] against the same should produce them [illegible] authenticated for settlement.

MARY C. SHARBAUGH, Executrix.
JOHN W. SHARBAUGH, Executor.
[illegible] 1876.-6t.

TICE.—Having bought and left [illegible] possession of JOHN BURKHART, of [illegible] township, the following described [illegible] property, I hereby caution all persons [illegible] interfering in any way with the same, to [illegible] horse, 1 wagon, 2 sets harness, oats, corn, [illegible] straw, corn-fodder, hay, grain in the [illegible] plough, spreaders, butts and other chains.

G. W. STALB.
[illegible] Twp., Dec. 31, 1875. [1-7.-3t.]

GS, &c., WANTED.—I will pay [illegible] for COTTON and WOOLEN RAGS, [illegible] FLANNELS, OLD BLANKETS and [illegible] WASTE from the looms. Inquire at [illegible] and Shoemaker Shop of KNORR & [illegible] High street, Ebensburg.

M. BEAUMONT.

TICE is hereby given that on [illegible] 20th day of December, 1875, I pur[illegible] at Collector's sale one yoke oxen, sold as [illegible] property of JOSEPH BURGOON, and that I have [illegible] same in his possession during my pleasure. [illegible] are hereby cautioned against inter[illegible] with said oxen.

F. J. BURGOON.

TICE.—All the Household Fur[illegible] Goods, &c., recently owned by [illegible] Hamilton are now in my possession. All [illegible] are forbidden to meddle with the same.

T. W. ADAMS.
[illegible] Springs, Cambria Co., Pa., Dec. 18, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Send for a trial package; it costs nothing, and will cure you. Address DIBBLEE & CO., Chemists, 1355 Broadway, New York.

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41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in the Borough of Summitville, on

Saturday, 29th day of January, 1876,

at TWO O'CLOCK, P. M., the following described real estate, of which JOHN C. BOLAND died seized, to wit:

A PIECE or LOT of GROUND

situate in the Borough of Summitville, Cambria county, fronting 66 feet on Turnpike street and extending back 209 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of James Gillen on the west and an alley on the east, having thereon erected a

TWO STORY FRAME HOTEL,

Frame Stable, Warehouse and Icehouse.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JAMES BOLAND,
[1-7. 3t.] Adm'r of JOHN C. BOLAND, dec'd.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on

Saturday, 29th day of January, 1876,

at TWO O'CLOCK, P. M., the following described real estate, of which CATHARINE TODD died seized, to wit:

A PIECE OR LOT OF GROUND

situate in the Borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, fronting 66 feet on High street and extending back 264 feet to Lloyd street, adjoining an alley on the east and lot of the heirs of Philip Noon, dec'd, on the west, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

And a Two Story Log Shop, Weather-boarded.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

JAMES MYERS,
[1-7.-3t.] Adm'r of CATHARINE TODD, dec'd.

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL,

Manufacturer of superior

Union Crop LEATHER,

AND DEALER IN

BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

4,000 cords of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery.
Jan 7, 1876.-1y.

TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.—The well located Tavern Stand and Dwelling House belonging to the undersigned, known as the "Curtin House," situate on Tunnel Hill, in Gallitzin township, Cambria county, about a quarter of a mile from Gallitzin Station, is offered for rent on fair terms. Possession will be given on the first day of March, 1876. This House has all the necessary accomodations required by law, such as rooms, stabling, etc.; also a never failing spring well of the purest water on the premises. Written applications will be promptly answered, and terms specified, which will be moderate.

MICHAEL McMORRIS.
Tunnel Hill, Jan. 7, 1876.-tf.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Clearfield township, on or about the 1st day of December last, two black and one white sheep, two of which are wethers and the other an ewe. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; failing in which, they will be disposed of as the law directs.

MICHAEL D. WILL.
Clearfield Twp., Jan. 7, 1876.-3t.

WHAT MY LOVER SAID.

By the merest chance in the twilight gloom,
In the orchard path he met me—
In the tall, wet grass, with its faint perfume—
And I tried to pass, but he made no room;
Oh, I tried, but he would not let me;
So I stood and blushed till the grass grew red.
With my face bent down above it,
While he took my hand, as he whisp'ring said—
(How the clover lifted each pink, sweet head,
To listen to all that my lover said:
Oh! the clover in bloom—I love it!)

In the high, wet grass went the path to hide,
And the low, wet leaves hung over;
But I could not pass upon either side,
For I found myself, when I vainly tried,
In the arms of my steadfast lover.
And he held me there and he raised my head,
While he closed the path before me;
And he looked down into my eyes and said—
(How the leaves bent down from the boughs o'er head,
To listen to all that my lover said;
Oh, the leaves hanging lowly o'er me!

Had he moved aside a little way,
I could surely then have passed him;
And would not have heard what he had to say,
Could I only aside have cast him.
It was almost dark, and the moments sped,
And the searching night-wind found us;
But he drew me nearer and softly said—
(How the pure, sweet wind grew still, instead,
To listen to all that my lover said;
Oh, the whispering wind around us!)

I am sure he knew when he held me fast,
That I must be all unwilling;
For I tried to go, and I would have passed,
As the night was coming with its dew at last,
And the sky with stars was filing;
But he clasped me close when I would have fled,
And he made me hear his story,
And his soul came out from his lips and said—
(How the stars crept out where the white moon led,
To listen to all that my lover said;
Oh, the moon and the stars in glory!)

I know that the grass and the leaves will not tell,
And I'm sure that the wind, precious rover—
Will carry his secret so safely and well
That no being shall ever discover
One word of the many that rapidly fell
From the eager lips of my lover;
Shall never reveal what a fairy-like spell
They wove round about us that night in the dell,
In the path through the dew-laden clover;
Nor echo the whispers that made my heart swell
As they fell from the lips of my lover.

H. G. in N. Y. Evening Post.

AMIDST THE BREAKERS.

I never was in better spirits than on the morning I left Shanghæ. I was then captain of the good ship Morning Glory, bound from that port to London, with a cargo of tea. The vessel was a fine clipper, well formed, and in good trim; so I never felt more confident of making a rapid passage than on the day we cast off the tug at Woosung and ran past Saddle Island, with a fresh eight knot breeze, down the China Sea. I had only two passengers with me—Mrs. Clifford, the wife of an English merchant at Ningpo, and her daughter, a little sunny-haired child, who soon became a favorite with all on board. All went well until we were off Turnabout, when the wind fell light, and for several days we made but little progress.

When I came on deck one morning, I was surprised to find the royals and topgallant sails stowed, though it was a dead calm, and the crew busily employed reefing preventer-braces and doubly securing everything movable.

"What's the matter, Jackson?" I inquired, as the chief officer came towards me.

"I think it's going to blow hard, captain; the mercury's all of a quiver in the barometer—the birds fly high and are making for land. I've seen those signs before in these seas, and know a typhoon's coming on pretty shortly," he replied.

I commended his forethought, and, urging him to get everything snug as quickly as possible, went below to ascertain, as accurately as I could, the vessel's position.

Clouds gradually gathered overhead, and at eight bells in the afternoon the first installment of wind came, in short, fitful gusts, from nearly opposite points of the compass. Presently the clouds opened, and a torrent of rain poured down, while the wind increased in violence till it blew a heavy gale.

The hatches were tightly battened down, all sails furled except the three close-reefed topsails and fore course; and I put her right before the wind, to endeavor to run out of the circle of the storm. Night came on, and then the full fury of the tempest burst upon us. To see was impossible, for the rain drove horizontally along, cutting to our very skins—to hear, still more so, for the howling of the warring elements deafened us completely.

Groaning and quivering, the good ship bore bravely on, now rising high on the crest of a mountainous billow, anon plunging deep into an abyss of darkness, from which she again emerged foaming and snorting like a mettlesome steed. The crew drenched to the skin, were crouching under the lee of the weather-bulwarks; and I was firmly lashed to the mizzen-rigging, under shelter of a tarpaulin.

Still the hurricane raged with increasing violence. I could not close-haul the vessel for want of sea-room on the starboard hand; and I knew we should get into the inner circle of the typhoon—the point most to be dreaded—if we lay to on the off-shore tack. The topsails blew out of the bolt-ropes with a roar like thunder; the fore-brace parted, and the yard came crashing down on deck. One huge wave broke over the stern, while another struck the vessel full on the broadside, flinging her on her beam-ends in the trough of the sea, where she lay moaning like a vanquished giant.

"Cut away the mizzen-mast," I roared through my speaking-trumpet.

Jackson, than whom a better sailor never trod a plank, obeyed my order promptly; one stroke of his axe severed a shroud landyard of the mizzen-rigging and the lower mast, snapping short off below the top, fell into the boiling ocean to leeward. Still the vessel lay over on her side, and the sea making a complete breach over her.

"Mainmast, now!" I shouted, and soon that mast went close by the deck carrying with it the foretopmast—and, alas! Jackson and ten brave fellows who had become enmeshed in the tangled cordage that swept the deck.

The vessel righted on her keel; and the remainder of the crew and myself used every effort to save our hapless companions, but without avail, and they sank to rise no more.

I was now in momentary expectation of the vessel foundering, for the helm was useless; huge waves, mountain high, were breaking over her, and the spars to leeward were dashing like battering-rams against her sides, threatening to stave her in. But all was not yet lost; there came a lull, followed by another whistling blast, then a lull again, and the rain ceased. This betokened that the fury of the storm was spent, that the centre had passed, and that ere long all would be over.

At last the welcome dawn arrived, so, bidding the second mate set at once about clearing the *debris*, I descended to the cabin for the purpose of visiting Mrs. Clifford, who I knew must need consolation. I found the courageous woman seated in a corner where she had wedged herself, calmly reading the form of prayer "to be used at sea," while her child lay peacefully slumbering in her lap.

As I entered she rose and took both my hands.

"Captain Downes, you good, brave man, tell me truly, is there any hope? I can bear to hear the worst, though the thought of my poor little Edith unnerves me," she said, gently.

"The weather is moderating, madam; we are in the hands of Providence, but His mercy may be extended to us; the greatest danger is now past, so bear up and have every hope," I replied.

I was peering over a chart in my cabin, when the second mate called huriedly to me to come on deck.

"Breakers to leeward, sir!" he cried, excitedly, as I emerged from the hatchway.

I looked in the direction he indicated, and saw a long line of foam stretching out on our lee, while the roar of beating surges fell distinctly on my ear. The sea was still running high, though the wind had died entirely away; and I soon perceived that the current was bearing us swiftly towards land. Nearer still we drifted; and then I recognized our position. The most dangerous rocks in the China Sea, a group known as the Pratas, were to leeward; and we were utterly unable to navigate our disabled vessel, or to ward off the fate that seemed pending over us. The crew showed indomitable courage, exhibiting the greatest alacrity, and striving hard, by promptly obeying my orders, to work the vessel off shore; but we sagged steadily to leeward, and I saw that all chance of saving the vessel was gone for ever.

"Get the life boat ready, my lads; quick, for you lives! Don't forget provisions, Mr. Cooper," I said, as I hurried below.

Mrs. Clifford met me at the foot of the stairs, and read the new trouble in my face.

"You must come in the boat. Give me Edith. Keep calm," I exclaimed, plucking a quilt from a bed, and wrapping it round her, while I took the child in my arms.

"I will, I will! But, oh, preserve my child!" she cried; then she mounted with firm step to the deck.

We were very near to the rocks now terribly near—and I saw Mrs. Clifford's cheek blanch as her quick eye took in the danger at a glance; but I placed her safely in the boat with Edith. The crew took their places orderly; Cooper and I lowered them to the water, the tackles were unhooked, and the boat floated clear of the vessel's side. Then I leaped overboard, the second mate followed, the crew picked us up, and we were soon using our every endeavor to weather the shoal where on the Morning Glory shortly struck and went utterly to pieces.

The life-boat had been terribly strained by the waves which broke over, when on the vessel's deck, and the water gurgled in at many a yawning seam, so that half the crew were constantly employed in bailing her out. The sea still running high, shook her much, and I began to fear that she would not float long, as we had rather more than her complement in her; therefore I consulted Cooper as to whether it would not be better to pull to leeward of the Pratas, and endeavor to land upon the island in the rear. He agreed with me; so we put that plan into execution, and before nightfall ran the boat between two rocks into still water, and, though not without much difficulty, succeeded in effecting a landing.

We fashioned a tent out of the boat sail for Mrs. Clifford's accommodation, and kept a regular lookout for vessels in the hope of being rescued. There was plenty of fresh water in the deep pools and fissures of the rocks, but our scant stock of provisions soon disappeared; and then we had to use *biche-demer*—an edible zeophite—shell-fish and gulls' eggs, which abounded on the little island, for food.

A fortnight had passed away, and still no friendly sail had greeted our sight. The unusual diet and exposure to the weather—which was extremely hot—told upon us; and in our wan faces and attenuated forms the happy crew of the Morning Glory could scarcely have been recognized. Then four of our number volunteered to take the boat, which we had been unable to repair for want of materials, and endeavor to reach Hong Kong, from whence assistance could be sent us. Full of hope, they started on their mission, one beautiful morning, bearing with them our heartfelt prayers for their success; but, alas! they never reached land, the boat was found bottom-up by a steamer, and that was how the report of our total loss got circulated.

We remained on the Pratas six weeks, at the end of which time a trading junk, noticing our signals, sent a sampan off, took us on board, and carried us to Taewan, on the island of Formosa, where we received much kind attention from the British consul, who forwarded us to Hong Kong.

◆

AN AWFUL FATE.—The bondage of a drunken appetite we call a sin, and blame the victims who will not break it and shake it off forever. But there are wretched persons who cannot free themselves from the fearful thraldrom. They are those who have inherited the vicious craving of their parents. If beings exist now similar to the demoniacs of the New Testament, these certainly belong to that class. "Visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children" is in the law of nature and the law of God, and every such case as the following affords terrible warning to the self-made drunkard, not only of what he is doing to himself, but of what he may do to his children:

I knew in Texas a young man who was heir to a woeful heritage—the passion for drink. He was physically one of the handsomest of men, and possessed of great and varied talents, which he had carefully cultivated. Moreover he served his country with distinguished bravery, and was then holding a high position of trust and honor.

But with a regularity that was terrible there came to him—no matter where he was, over his ledger, in church, by the side of the woman he loved—a craving for brandy that possessed him like a demon, and drove him forth from among his fellows. With set lips and despairing face he would deliver to a friend the keys of his office and betake himself to his room—not as men go to a carousal, but as they go to a fearful reckoning, and for two or three days drink, in sullen silence, till the craving was appeased. Some one was one day praising, in his presence, his vast stores of acquired information and his delicate fancy as an artist. "Yet I shall die like a brute," he said, sadly; and the despairing look of a haunted animal came into his eyes as he added, "My father died drunk—my mother—God forgive her!—my grandfather shot himself in delirium tremens—you know, boys, how poor Patrick died—it will be the same with me." His prophecy was too soon fulfilled.

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THE Hartford *Times* tells of a smart Connecticut stump speaker who was haranguing a crowd in Fairfield county, when the effect of one of his strong points was terribly broken by a bawling exclamation from a half-drunken fellow in the crowd, who sung out:—"Oh, you're a demagogue!" The orator fixed his eye upon the fellow and, pausing just a moment to fix the attention of the audience and give his response the more effect, merely answered, with one of his own unapproachable grins: "And put a wisp of straw around your belly and you'd be a demijohn!" It brought down the house and extinguished the bibulous offender.

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WONDERFUL BEANS.—A gentleman in St. Louis has lately had sent him by a friend from California, two beans resembling in shape a beechnut, which are possessed with a remarkable power of animation, which they show in advancing, retreating, and turning somersaults. Their antics are indeed wonderful to witness. They are known in the State from which they come as the jumping bean. He keeps them in a small box, and if left at night in the bedroom upon a table, they make such a racket he is obliged to shut them up in a drawer so he can sleep. To some this article may seem incredible. Others may have seen them.

◆

THE story goes that once in a game of poker General Logan held three jacks—jack of hearts, jack of diamonds and jack of clubs. After running the bets up to the limit and calling down the hands, Logan found that his opponent had four tens, when, with true military fertility of resource, Logan furtively took out of his pocket one of his own photographs and played it upon his unsuspecting opponent for the jack of spades, thereby holding four jacks and sweeping the board.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"The first prize in mathematics in Thompson University was carried off this year by Miss D. Angelina Smith, a girl of eighteen."

Mr. Joblink, stretched in an easy chair before the fire with a handkerchief thrown over his bald head, read this interesting fact aloud from the paper last night, but shortly repented himself for having done so, as it set Mrs. Joblink talking. That good lady was engaged in darning Joblink's stockings, and addressed her conversation to her bosom friend, Mrs. Meezles:

"Yes, I don't doubt it. Folks is beginnin' to see that girls can do jist as well as boys. Folks here in Virginny tell me I should be thankful that I ain't burnt out, and so I am; but when I think of what I might a bin if I'd kept single it makes me mad. Instid of bein' Mrs. Sarah Ann Joblink, the mother of five, an' doin' my own housework, I might jist as well a-bin Miss S. Ann Midge, an' carried off prizes too. I might a-bin a doctor or a lawyer or a book writer, an' had my name in the papers."

"Deary me, so you might," assented the weak eyed and admiring Mrs. Meezles.

"Now," proceeded Mrs. J., casting a side glance across the comfortable room at Joblink, who was rubbing his bald spot miserably, "Now, why mightn't I a-bin a reformer an' held conventions an' things an' showed folks how they was agoin' astray an' didn't know beans compared with me? But," sighed the good lady, "I got married, an' am the mother o' five."

"So you did, dear," said the sympathetic Mrs. Meezles.

"Who knows, now, that I mightn't a-bin an artist or a juryman, or——"

"Good Lord, my dear!" cried Joblink suddenly, throwing his spectacles off his nose to his forehead and holding the paper far away from him as possible, as if that would enable him to read the better, "Good Lord! my dear, the poor old lady is dead!"

"What poor old lady, Joblink?" snapped the testy wife.

"Mrs. Kinkeurls, you know—your old mistress. Dear, dear, and she's dead! Well, well, we must all go in our turn. She was a good mistress to you, Sarah. Dead, eh? Well, well, I——"

With three strides Mrs. Joblink snatched the paper from her astonished husband's hands, and still more surprised the kindly gentleman with a whack on the ear. But the murder was out, and Mrs. Meezels enjoys the knowledge that her friend, Mrs. Joblink, was no more than a servant girl before that poor dear man Joblink married her—with all her airs.—*Virginia Chronicle.*

◆

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 'EM.—There is a vast difference, says the Danbury *News*, in the conduct of a man and a woman in new clothes. When a woman gets a new suit she immediately prances down town, and for hours will walk contentedly along a crowded thoroughfare, receiving fresh impulses of joy every time another woman scans her wardrobe. But a man is so different. He won't put on his new clothes for the first time until it is dark. Then he goes down town so cautiously as to almost create the impression that he is sneaking along. If he sees a crowd on a corner he will slip across the way to avoid them, and when he goes into his grocery he tries to get behind as many barrels and boxes as he can. All the time he is trying his level best to appear as if the suit was six months old, and all the while realizes that he is making an infernal failure of it. We hope the time will come when new pants will be so folded by the manufacturer that they won't show a ridge along the front of each leg when the wearer dons them.

◆

CHURCHES should be careful how they go on the bond of unworthy members. A Hartford correspondent tells this story: In the absence of the president of one of the city banks, the cashier, a great wag, was looking over the mail, when he found a letter from an Albany bank, inquiring as to the value of a note indorsed and presented there for discount by a certain Hartford man of unsavery business reputation, who was, however, noisily active in a certain religious denomination. Seizing a pen, the cashier quickly replied as follows: "If the note is genuine it isn't worth a d——n; but if a forgery, his Baptist brethern will probably make it good." When the president of the bank came in the cashier informed him that he had answered the Albany letter, but would show him his response if he desired. The president assenting, the cashier's letter was produced, upon the perusal of which the president smiled grimly, and said: "The letter may go, for your facts are correct, though I should not have expressed them in just that way."

◆

'PA, are you in favor of the Bible in public schools?" asked a West Side youngster at the breakfast table the other morning. "Why, of course, I am," responded the father, pleased that such an important subject should engage the attention of his youthful offspring. "What makes you ask such a question, my son?" "O, nothing," rejoined young hopeful, "only I thought maybe you wasn't, as you never have had one at home." The urchin dodged, but he wasn't quick enough.

LYING FOR LUCK.

Walking in the early morning at a small station in North-West India, the writer, on passing a shrubbery, observed a man stealthily moving in the bushes. The intruder was asked what he wanted, when he replied, "The Seth is dead." This Seth was the principal man in the native city adjoining the station, and a merchant universally known in the commercial world on account of his great riches. Forgetting, in his surprise at the announcement, that the reply was scarcely an adequate one to his question, the writer took his walk, and, on returning, expressed his astonishment to the servants that they had not told him the Seth was ill, mentioning the catastrophe he had learned from the trespasser. One of the servants having happened, on his way from the city that very morning, to have seen the Seth hearty and well, it was decided on all hands that the information was incorrect.

Thereupon one present remarked:

"The man who told your honor was probably a dyer."

"A dyer!" cried the writer; "but why should a dyer tell falsehoods?"

"He was probably lying for luck," was the answer; and then it was related that when a vat has been prepared for a dye, some anxiety is felt as to whether it will turn out well—and the blue dye was said to be the most ticklish—and that during this doubt the dyers go out telling falsehoods, in the hopes that, if they are believed, the vat will turn out well. Further inquiries were made afterward, and the facts were found to be correct; and, indeed, allusions to the custom were subsequently pointed out in native poetry. A lover would, perhaps, be made to address his mistress in some such mad hyperbole as this, "You deceived me, it may be, lest the blue vat of heaven, jealous of the heaven of your face, should wish to spoil itself."

There is no pretense that the incident marked any discovery; the circumstance is probably well known to any one taking an interest in folk-lore and local customs, but it certainly explains how lying might be held a species of worship. Numberless traces exist of a conciliatory worship in countries where the popular faith conceives spirits of evil to have independent power; such worship is opposed to that offered in the hope of obtaining benefits, and is in truth a bribe to secure abstinence from mischief. Akin to this is the fear of offending such hurtful beings by using unpropitious names; thus the furies must be called the Favorable Ones, (Eumenides,) and a certain undesirable personage should be mildly designated "the old gentleman." Perhaps—but antiquarians must decide this—in our sport of April Fool, there may be a trace of this worship of an evil spirit. And so, as we laugh at some fun-bewildered person on a showery morning in the Spring, and keep up the joke because we perpetrated it in our teens we may be performing a rite which was of old like laying a garland of poisionous and sinister flowers on the altar of a demon, in the hope of securing good fortune for those who were not afraid of lying for luck.—*All the Year Round.*

A PORTUGUESE SPORTSMAN.

He had some experience of woodcock, hare, and red-legged partridge shooting, and likewise of hunting with dog and gun, wolves, which he never by any chance shot. This fact does not astonish anybody who has seen a Portuguese gun loaded. A small handful of native and almost harmless powder, a little grass or a leaf or two, and an equal handful of shot of all sizes, rammed down with a huge wad upon it of extempore manufacture, constitute the charge. The gun is fired, the wolf escapes, and, what is more remarkable than this, the sportsman who holds the gun also escapes. The dogs are usually as unsuccessful as their masters, in catching the fleet-footed wolf; nevertheless the wolf continues to be the favorite sport of the Portuguese. The good padre had many thrilling stories of uncaught wolves, and was moreover eloquent in his accounts of the thrush shooting about Cimbra and the crow shooting near Oporto. "Crows! Are they game birds? You cannot eat them, can you?" "To be sure I can; they are the best game in the world," said the padre; "stewed in vinegar, there is really nothing so good."—*Examiner.*

SPECIMEN OF ARABIC ARITHMETIC.

Until during the last quarter century the arithmetics introduced into Turkey by the American missionaries crowded out the Turkish text books, multiplication was taught in the Turkish schools according to the following rule: Add together the numbers to be multiplied; take the right hand figure of the sum for the left hand figure of the product; subtract both multiplier and multiplicand from ten, and multiply the remainders for the right hand figure of the product. Thus:

9..............................10—9—1
3..............................10—3—7
—   —
12   7...27

This is but a fair specimen of Arabic arithmetic. Of course the rule is applicable only to single numbers, and is subject to innumerable exceptions. For ingenious puzzles with numbers the Arabian has no equal.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - Jan. 21, 1876.

HON. HEISTER CLYMER has been chosen Chairman of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, with headquarters at Washington.

THE Democratic National Executive Committee will meet at Washington on the 22d of February, to fix the place and time of holding the National Convention for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

THE widow of ex-President Andrew Johnson died at Greenville, Tennessee, on last Saturday night, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Patterson. She had been an invalid for many years, and her death was therefore not unexpected.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT was inaugurated last Tuesday, and the address which he delivered on the occasion will be found in another column. In these days of Governor's messages, long drawn out, the conspicuous merit of the address is its brevity.

THE Kentucky legislature on last Tuesday elected Hon. James B. Beck United States Senator to succeed John W. Stevenson, whose term will expire on the 4th of March, 1877. Mr. Beck is a gentleman of well known ability and has been a leading Democratic member of the lower branch of Congress for the last eight years.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* concludes an article on Blaine and his Presidential aspirations by declaring that he might possess all the good qualities with which he is at present credited, superadded to those of his maternal ancestor, yet he would not receive a decent recognition from the Republican party as a candidate for the Presidency or any other office if a Catholic. He might be a Lincoln in religion and a Morton in morals and be looked up to as a shining light and trusted leader, so that he was not a Catholic. Such is the proscriptive, bigoted and puritanical practice of the Radical party.

THE Republican National Executive Committee met at Washington, one day last week and decided that the Republican National Convention should be held at Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the 14th of June next. The friends of Secretary Bristow claim that the selection of the *place* enhances the prospects of his nomination for the Presidency, while the adherents of "bloody shirt" Morton assert that it will enure to *his* benefit. As for Grant, he will take a third nomination, just as he takes everything else, [illegible] and this is not at all [illegible] time or place of the meeting of the convention. We think, however, that if he has any preference about the *place*, he would prefer New Orleans, and that the convention should be presided over by his trusted friend and companion in arms, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. *That* would simplify the matter exceedingly, and at least make his calling sure.

SENATOR M'CREERY, of Kentucky, is one of the most eloquent, as he is certainly one of the most witty, members of the United States Senate. In the early part of last week, quite a number of Senators delivered eulogies on the late ex-President, Andrew Johnson. Among the number was Mr. Morton, of Indiana, who had taken a conspicuous part against President Johnson on his impeachment trial by the Senate. The commencement of Mr. Morton's remarks was as follows:

> Mr. President—As a member of this body, in the discharge of what I regarded as a high official duty, I voted for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. I believed he had violated the law, *and for that vote I have no excuse or apology to offer.*

Mr. Morton then proceeded to pay an eloquent and fitting tribute to the memory of the ex President, at the conclusion of which Mr. M'Creery began his own remarks with the following palpable hit at the Indiana Senator:

> Mr. President—I am the only Senator present who voted for the *acquittal* of Andrew Johnson at his trial for impeachment, and, like the senator from Indiana (Morton), *I have no excuse or apology to offer for that vote.*

> THE Democrats of the House last evening held a slimly attended caucus, and resolved to support a bill increasing the House officials by the addition of five and the Senate by four. This will give the Speaker a clerk, and an additional transcribing clerk, for which he will appoint Uncle Jake Zeigler. The Committee on Ways and Means last evening agreed to report a bill giving three new officers to each House, but they will gladly assent to the plan of the caucus. It is always in order to provide for some friend or attache of Senator or Representative.—*Harrisburg Telegram.*

If the foregoing statement is true, it is *not* the entertainment to which the Democratic party of this State invited the people during the campaign of 1874, when the present Democratic House of Representatives was elected. If the programme is carried out by the Democratic majority in the House, the pertinent inquiry will be, What has become of the loud professions of Democratic retrenchment and reform?—Gone where the woodbine twineth. The Senate and House has each a larger number of officers now than there is any necessity for, and yet it is proposed to quarter a few more on the Treasury instead of reducing the number. This is an outrage on the taxpayers, and they will rebuke it. In the very teeth of the resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Pittsburgh two years ago, on the subject of useless and unnecessary officials, we confess our utter amazement at this cheeky movement. If it is sanctioned by a Democratic House, we will have a right to exclaim.

"Can such things be?
And overcome us like a summer cloud,
Without our special wonder!"

WE publish below what the Lancaster *Intelligencer* has to say in reference to a joint resolution offered in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg for the purchase of Purdon's Digest for the use of the members. The *Intelligencer* is mistaken in its belief that a similar resolution was adopted at the last session, and the great wonder is that such was not the fact. Perhaps the editor confounded the Purdon Digest grab with the swindling joint resolution of that session offered by Foster, a Democratic member from Schuylkill county, for the purchase of *three thousand* copies of Smull's Legislative Hand Book—a robbery of the treasury which we look for the Schuylkill statesman to repeat during the present session. The Legislature has not the shadow of a right to purchase and supply its members with either of the two books referred to, or with any other books. When the virtuous Sam Josephs retired from the House, after having been a member in continuous service for years, he could not have had less than *twelve* copies of the "Digest," unless he had sold them, which he doubtless did, being one of those thrifty legislators who always looked to the main chance. If a member wants a copy of Purdon's Digest all he has got to do is to step into a book store, buy it and pay for it out of his salary. If he does not, but draws on the treasury for it, he commits a fraud on his constituents. When this joint resolution is acted on we trust that some member will have courage enough to call the *yeas* and *nays*, so that the tax payers may know who are for retrenchment and reform in legislative expenses and who are against them. But here is what the *Intelligencer* says:

> We find that a joint resolution for the purchase of Purdon's Digest "for the use of the members" has been reported favorably in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. If we recollect aright a similar resolution was passed at the beginning of the last session of *this same House*, and, if so, all except the three or four new members, vice those deceased, must already be supplied with Purdon at the expense of the state, and if voted new ones will be obliged either to sell them at a discount or present them to constituents. At best the annual Purdon resolution is a fraud upon the tax-payers. Members have no more right to purchase law books at the public expense than any other article of purely personal use. Nevertheless, the old members who have received them at previous sessions never fail to take them and put them doubtless where they do the most good. This is bad enough, but how immeasurably worse will be the action which this joint resolution seems to contemplate, viz., the purchase of Purdons for the whole House after its present membership has once been supplied? We can hardly believe that such an outrageous proposition could be favorably reported by any committee, but if so it is time for the tax-payers to cry "Halt!" $3,000 spent thus unnecessarily is a big enough leak to stop.

A WEEK ago to-day, in the House of Representatives at Washington, the bill declaring general amnesty, which had been offered by Mr. Randall, from this State, was defeated [illegible] yeas [illegible] by a vote of 182 to 97 nays, the necessary *two-thirds*, lacking *four*, not having voted in the affirmative. This was a most inauspicious commencement of the Centennial year, which was hoped would usher in peace and good will throughout the length and breadth of the land, and may in the end work serious mischief to the Centennial itself. For all this, James G. Blaine, the Republican leader of the House, will be held responsible by the common consent of the county. Two bills of precisely the same character had passed two former Republican Houses, and were defeated by a Republican Senate. The bill of last session was reported unanimously by a committee of which Blaine was a member, and was indentical with the bill of Mr. Randall. Notwithstanding all this, Blaine, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, went back on his own record and offered an amendment to Randall's bill excluding in express terms Jefferson Davis from its benefits. This was a low species of demagogueism and not statesmanship, and instead of advancing his Presidential aspirations, will defeat them. To make a martyr out of Jefferson Davis is as unnecessary as it is uncalled for, and if he is the monster Mr. Blaine paints him, the government ought to have disposed of him in a summary way ten years ago. If Jefferson Davis was a fit subject for clemency a year ago, as Blaine by his action said he was, has he done anything since to render him unfit? The answer to that question exposes Blaine's base inconsistency. Is Davis any worse a traitor than Longstreet or Mosby, the former of whom has held high office under Grant, and the latter is his confidential adviser and always is a welcome visitor at the White House? The debate on the bill by Blaine who commenced it, and Ben. Hill, of Georgia, was, at times, exceedingly violent and well calculated to open afresh the wounds of the late war and revive its resentments. For all this, James G. Blaine is responsible. Neither the South nor the North now care very much about Davis, but both sections yearn for perfect and complete reconciliation everywhere. Blaine and his party friends will not have it os, at least for the present, but the people eventually *will*.

GARFIELD got a terrible backset when he began to howl about the Democratic House removing Union soldiers. A member took occasion to show him that out of one hundred and fifty-three subordinate positions in the last House only eighteen were filled by Union soldiers, while out of eighty-five subordinate positions in the present House twenty six are filled by Union soldiers. Garfield, it is said, immediately dropped the consideration of the subject and passed on to the consideration of something else. Nor was it any wonder that he did so, since the record showed that the Radicals gave a Union soldier one office out of every nine, while the Democrats gave him one out of every three. This rather takes the wind out of the Radical howlers about Democrats proscribing Union soldiers.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY was present at the quarterly meeting of the Catholic Union last night, says the N. Y. *World* of Friday, and, some allusion having been made by those who addressed the meeting to President Grant's anti-Catholic policy, His Eminence spoke as follows upon that topic:

> The previous speaker has alluded to a prospect of the persecution of our faith in this country. If we are to have it in our turn, as other countries have, why, it will only be an honor and a glory; for it is a glory and an honor to suffer for the Church. I have often thought will it be that in Italy, the home of the Holy Father; in Germany, in France, in the Catholic countries of Europe, the Church is to be persecuted? Are these churches to have the honor of suffering for his sake, and will it be that the Catholics of the United States and the Church in the United States shall not have to take a part? Would it be considered a blessing from God, if we were left out, that we should not in some measure at least share with our brethren in the contumely and reproach which they bear for Christ's sake and for the sake of his Church? We have then nothing to fear; we have rather to be joyful that God does not leave us out of the account when he allows his Church everywhere else to be assailed. And to you whom I am addressing—it is nothing new to you, it was nothing new to your fathers before you, and it will do you no harm. (Applause.) I say if it is to come let it come, and the truth will be given here as elsewhere; and the Church will be only the more strengthened on its foundation, and the spirit of the Catholic faith will only take a deeper root in the hearts of the Catholics throughout the length and breadth of this great land. (Applause.) Methinks, after all, perhaps the whole trouble is not in your religion, but it is because you don't vote the right ticket. (Laughter and long continued applause.) So it will be very much more of a political than a religious storm; and when it has done its work, and the great end for which it has been undertaken has passed away, we shall then have calm, and shall return to our peaceful condition, as heretofore. But I may say a word of warning to you. A fire has been lighted, and the hope is that we Catholics will furnish the fuel to it. They have sought to irritate, and they have sought by their misrepresentations and their reproaches to excite us. Let us not be excited; let us not throw faggots upon the fire—the very thing they want us to do. Let us possess ourselves with patience; let us go on our path as before, fearlessly, noiselessly, giving offence to no man, bearing ill-will to no man, and rather pray for these, for many of them know no better, and we may say as our Saviour upon the cross, "Forgive them, O Lord, for they know not what they do." Those who are moved by religious feelings—who are fanatical—many of them know no better. But at any rate let us not be the aggressors. We stand on the defensive, fearing nothing; we stand true to our post; above all, true to the great point for which we have been struggling, which has brought the storm; true to our children. And there is the work for you, gentlemen of the Catholic Union, which you can do to show your devotion and your interest in the spread of Catholic schools, in the protection of the faith of your children. In every parish in which you are you can do this by words—it is not necessary to put your hands deep in your pockets; but by creating a spirit among yourselves and all those who have an interest in those schools, standing firm to the principle of securing Catholic education for Catholic children. If the burden is to be thrown entirely upon yourselves, God will bless it, and you will prosper here and gain a great deal more hereafter. (Great applause.)

MR. GEORGE RHEY, of Westmoreland county, is bound to be heard on the financial situation. He puts it thus:

> The people of the United States have it in their power to remove the financial embarrassment which now oppresses and afflicts them, immediately. The enactment of a law by Congress, and its approval by the President, authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to notify the holders of the bonds of the United States that interest on them would cease to be paid; providing for their payment in national money; the redemption of this money with gold at the rate of five per cent. each year, and its destruction as fast as redeemed, would give us instant relief; and as soon as this money would be utilized, all our productive industries would be started into prosperous activity; the idleness, the distress, the poverty, the misery and much of the crime which pervades the country would be speedily dissipated, and the opportunity would be once more afforded to our idle laboring people and mechanics to obtain, by honest industry, the comforts of life in the abundant profusion which has made our country so attractive to the people of all nations. The bankers of our country in 1870 numbered 10,000, and the owners of our national bonds not any more. The remainder of our population was 39,-980,000. If the adoption of this measure would result injuriously to the bankers and bondholders, and beneficially to the balance of the people, it is warranted, in view of the recognized duty of governments to enact such laws as will confer the greatest good on the greatest number. It is, however, demonstrated by the facts and reasoning preceding, that bankers and bondholders are more deeply interested in the immediate adoption of it than any other portion of our people.

—About six miles from Shamokin, Northumberland county, one evening last week, seven thieves entered the residence of Mrs. Billman, a widow, while she was at the barn milking. While the depredations were in progress a son-in-law of the lady named Henninger approached her house. He was warned off by a sentinel, who fired at him as he retreated to his own house. Henninger ran up stairs, secured a gun and fired three shots at the robbers, who had congregated on the outside, killing one of them, Philip Hughes, of Shamokin. Another of the robbers, with whom they fled, was wounded. They were tracked for several miles to a ravine, where a large quantity of blood on the ground showed that they had halted with their wounded comrade. It is supposed that the fellow has since died. Martin Farrel, one of the alleged robbers, was arrested near Pottsville. One of the evidences of his guilt were his bloody boots. Mrs. Billman was robbed of about $2,100, none of which has been recovered.

THE *Herald* correspondent at St. Louis, telegraphs under date of Jan. 18, that, "It is more than probable that the government has at last succeeded in securing several long coveted letters which it was known had passed from Babcock to Joyce, and which were deemed sufficiently strong to convict Babcock. It is believed that Joyce has become exasperated at the severity with which he has been treated by his old *confreres* at Washington, and is now willing to furnish testimony against Babcock. It is in fact asserted that he will surrender certain letters from Babcock to him into the hands of the district attorney to be used on the trial against the President's private secretary."

The Inauguration.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT ENTERS UPON HIS SECOND TERM.

The inauguration ceremonies at Harrisburg on Tuesday last were attended by a larger crowd of persons than ever assembled in the capitol upon a similar occasion. The city was very handsomely decorated, Market street from the railroad to the river being brilliant with bunting and festal decorations. Stretched across Market street from the Lochiel hotel to the *Telegraph* building was an immense banner with a life size portrait of Governor Hartranft on his war steed.

The other public buildings, executive mansion and hundreds of private dwellings were also handsomely decorated.

Brilliant pyrotechnic displays were given on Monday evening between eight and nine o'clock—one in front of the Lochiel hotel, under the auspices of the Hartranft club of Philadelphia, and the other in the square, under the auspices of the Cameron club of Philadelphia.

The night was made gay by the arriving military and parading bands of music.

Of the procession Tuesday morning Maj. Gen. E. S. Osborne was chief marshal and there were two grand divisions, the first composed of the military, comprising the 1st and 3d regiments, and Co. F, 4th, Co. D, 6th, Co. B and Co. I, 8th, Co. G, 11th (Lancaster Light Guards), Pennsylvania State College Cadets, Co. B, 4th provisional battery, 14th, 18th, 19th regiments and Knapp's Battery, and Hutchinson's artillery. There were 2,500 soldiers in line. The second division consisted of the state officials, the political clubs of Philadelphia and the civil societies, numbering about 2,000. Co. F, 16th regiment, (Norristown,) acted as special escort to the Governor.—The line formed at 11 o'clock and moved over the route in about one hour and a half.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the corner of State and Third streets the military formed in line on the south side of State street, facing north. The civic column formed line on the north side of State street, facing south. The Governor elect passed in State street between the lines to the capitol, troops saluting, music playing and the arsenal battery firing a salute.

After music, prayer by J. R. Paxton, and the reading of the certificate of the election, the oath of office was administered, after which the Governor delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives and Fellow Citizens: Three years ago, when the oath of office was administered to me as Executive, I took occasion to express the sense of my infinite obligations to the people of the State who had honored me with repeated proofs of their confidence and good opinion, and it would be unworthy affectation if I did not now renew my acknowledgements to the same generous constituency, who, after a three years stewardship of the highest office in their gift, have called me again to assume its important duties.

The continued favor and inflexible support my conduct of public affairs has received from the citizens of the Commonwealth, bespeak from me, in return, the utmost zeal and fidelity in their service, and my highest ambition will be reached if my administration will be remembered as an honorable one that studied and provided for their best interests. I still have as exalted an opinion of the great trust you have conferred upon me as when first confronted with its novel and grave responsibilities, and despite the experience had, am none the less distrustful of my abilities to meet its requirements, but whatever may be my other deficiencies, I do not know what it is to be wanting in attachment to my State, or affection for her people, who have distinguished me with so many obliging and conspicuous marks of partiality.

I am not unmindful that the welfare and progress of a State depend less upon its government and rulers than upon the habits and circumstances of its citizens, and that no measures of administration can produce any substantial good unless they are dictated by public opinion or are begotten of the public necessities. A people must be ripe for reform or reform can work them no permanent benefit. Invention may exhaust itself in contrivances of public utility and rulers may be never so wise in their devices, but if the dispositions and intelligence of a people are unprepared for the reception of remedies they will not take root in their affections or affairs.

Imbued with these convictions, the maxims for the conduct of my administration were easily formed. It was only necessary to resolve that its acts should have no selfish taint, that they should be colored by no personal predilections or warped by any favorite theories, and that inspired neither by fear nor favor they should aim to reflect the people's will. With the lights with which Heaven has endowed me I have striven to adhere to these maxims, and if at any time I have failed to conform thereto it has not been from lack of patient investigation and honest exertion or of a tender and jealous regard for the honor of the State but from a misconception or misapprehension of the wishes or needs of her people. In the future then, as in the past, as the Executive of the Commonwealth, I can have no interest to serve that is not her interest, and can embrace no doctrine or embark in any cause that will not advance the material prosperity and promote the enlightenment of her citizens.

My opinion upon the questions that effect the government of the State have been presented in my annual message and it is unnecessary to again refer to them.

When we look around us, gentlemen of the Legislature, how various, multiform and intricate are the interests of our great Commonwealth. Certainly it is a proud distinction to be chosen to administer the affairs of a State that has within her limits so many of the elements of empire and in behooves us to see to it that neither its dignity or prosperity suffer through any default of ours. Let us remit no effort that will enlarge the happiness or benefits of her citizens; let us be distinguished by loyalty to her interests, by a jealous care of her institutions, a liberal understanding of and provision for her necessities, by humane attention to the wants of her poor and afflicted, and enlightened treatment of her criminal classes, and by a tolerence of opinion, political and religious, so that when we are discharged of our trusts we can deliver them to our successors with the approval of our consciences, and, let us hope, with the blessings of a grateful people.

With this renewal of my obligations as your Executive, I invite the earnest and active co-operation and counsel of all good citizens, and implore that my official acts may have the sanction of Divine Providence.

After the inauguration a review of the troops took place, followed in the evening by a grand pyrotechnic display on Capitol hill and a brilliant ball at the executive mansion.

—The German Government will, says the N. Y. *Herald*, close the Ursuline Convent and school in Berlin, on the 1st of April next. This is in pursuance of the law to meet such cases. The nuns, if desiring to retain their connection with the community, will then be obliged to leave Prussia, as was the case with those who were drowned on the ill-fated Deutschland, whose piercing cry as the waters rushed in through the cabin was heard: "*Ach Gott! macht es schnell mit uns!*"

News and Other Notings.

—Down with the rents.

—Eight murderers are waiting to be hanged in Missouri.

—It is said that not a single member of the Minnesota legislature was born in the State.

—An affectionate wife in New Castle raffled off her bible to get her husband out of jail. The scrip-tural proceeding had the desired effect.

—A young lady, a daughter of Alden F. Gardiner, residing in Crescent township, Allegheny county, was found dead in a run near her home Saturday morning.

—The National Temperance Society has called an International Temperance Conference to meet at Philadelphia on Tuesday June 18, and continue in session three days.

—Four colored men, who confessed that they had fired dwellings and cotton gins, were taken from the jail of Coahoma county, Miss., on Saturday, and shot dead by a masked mob.

—The wife of ex-President Johnson died at her daughter's (Mrs. Judge Patterson's) residence, near Greenville, at eleven o'clock on last Friday night last. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

—The shipment of coal from the Clearfield coal fields, over the Tyrone Division, Pennsylvania Railroad, for the year 1875, amounted to 928,297 tons, an increase of 271,338 tons over 1874.

—The identical stove at which Martin Luther, on his return from the diet of Worms, warmed himself in the house of his friend Ulrich Von Hutton, has just been sold in Germany.

—Mayor Staufer, of Lancaster, has fined the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for blocking the streets with trains and moving the same through the city at a faster rate of speed than is allowed by law.

—La Page, the murderer of Miss Josie Langmaid, in New Hampshire, has been sentenced to be hanged on Jan 19, 1877, until which time he will be confined in the State prison at Concord.

—The verdict in the *Post* libel case, of Pittsburg, giving $10,000 damages to Mr. Moore, late chairman of the Democratic county committee, was set aside by the court, and another trial granted.

—The late Mrs. Polly Freeman, of Plainfield, N. H., had not left her room for forty years. She could never be persuaded that she had recovered from the fever with which she had originally been attacked.

—Joseph Flemm, of Pittsburgh, carried a revolver to show his betrothed, Miss Amelia Paullin. He thought it was only a six-shooter, but the seventh barrell was enough to cause the death of the prospective bride.

—The solid men of Boston are thoughtful over the case of a debtor who comes to the meeting of his creditors behind a stylish pair of horses and a bright-buttoned driver, offers twenty-five cents on the dollar, and drives off again.

—Beecher, like a stag at bay, has turned fiercely on his assailants, lay and clerical, male and female. He solemnly asseverates that Mrs. Moulton has committed perjury, and strongly hints that the Rev. Dr. Storrs is a sneak.

—James Brady, aged eight years, a son of Maj. John Brady, of Harrisburg, while on a visit to the family of Jos. Stewart, in Lancaster, was accidentally and fatally shot in the head with a revolver by a six year old son of Mr. Stewart.

—Samuel Slabach, of Adamstown, Lancaster county, met a horrible death on Friday. While sawing logs his clothes caught in the machinery. The saw almost removed the head from the body and went through his brain, killing him instantly.

—Thomas E. Davis, a miner in the Park coal company's mines in Hyde Park, was instantly killed Friday noon by a fall of roof. His son was working with him until a moment before the fall took place, but had been sent away on an errand.

—The Virginia House of Delegates, by a vote of fifty-eight to fifty-six, refused to reconsider the vote rejecting the proposition to order a third reading of the bill, appropriating $10,000 for expenses incidental to the Centennial Exhibition.

—A Los Angeles, Cal., paper says: "The oldest lady in California, probably, is Donna Lulalia Guillen, who is now supposed to be about one hundred and forty years of age, who recently removed to the San Jose Valley, near Pomona, for her health."

—On Tuesday last a mob of 200 men assembled in the vicinity of the residence of Mr. Richardson, who was murdered by his wife in Massilon, Ohio, on Sunday last, and fearing they would harm Mrs. Richardson, the chief of police removed her to Canton.

—The meanest man in the world resides at present in northern Ohio. He went on to Cincinnati to attend his brother's funeral and then coolly sent in a bill to the executors for $47.50, itemized as traveling expenses, hotel bills and $2.50 per day for "time" consumed in attendance.

—A correspondent of the *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, tells a romantic story of a young man named Randall, formerly a resident of New York, who was captured in Syria by the Bedouins, married a sheik's daughter, and has converted her and others of the tribe to the Christian faith.

—A singular death took place the other day at Lincoln, in England. A grocer named Picker, who keeps fowls, was last week feeding them, when a bantam cock spurred him in the left thumb. Mortification set in, and all efforts to save the unfortunate man's life proved unavailing.

—A man named Henry E. Leppert, who was walking on the railroad track at Braddocks, about two o'clock Saturday afternoon, was struck by a coal train, receiving injuries which caused his death in a few minutes. The deceased was 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children residing at Wilkinsburg.

—Adam Moore, a farmer of Montgomery county, had $1,200 in greenbacks under a heap of threshed wheat in his barn. Last week he wanted some money, and going to the hiding place found his funds mutilated so badly that they were nearly all valueless, the mice having used his pocket book for a nest and torn up the bills.

—In 1877 a singular political circumstance will occur in Northumberland county—there will not be a single county officer to be elected. Next fall they will elect two Assemblymen, and a Register and Recorder, but in 1877 none of the terms of the officers elected will have expired, and consequently there will be no officers to elect.

—A lady named Smith was terribly burned at Irwin's Station, yesterday, by her clothes catching fire from the coals which she was scraping out of an oven. A Mr. Thomas was severely burned in attempting to save Mrs. Smith. She was still living at one o'clock this morning, although she was in a precarious condition. She was badly burned about the body.

—Notwithstanding the hard times foreign manufacturers of silk of the value of $11,433,619 in gold were imported into New York city during the last six months. This value represents the foreign cost of the merchandise, exclusive of freight and duty. Nearly ninety-five per cent. of the entire foreign silk imports of the United States are entered at the port of New York.

—Stick a pin there. There are now eight pin factories in the United States, which make 47,000,000 pins daily. In addition to these the importations of pins reach 25,000,000 daily. As these are all easily sold, it is safe to say that 72,000,000 of pins are lost daily, or 50,000 every minute. Where they all go to is the wonder, but it is no longer a marvel where that "pin money" goes to.

THIS WILL NOTIFY THE PUB

of our intention to put NEW and LOWER PRICES on much of our Stock

THE YEAR'S CLOSING OUT SALE WILL COMMENCE AT HALF PAST SIX O'CLO WEEK-DAY MORNING, and CONTINUE UNTIL OUR FALL AND WINTER IS SOLD.

THE MAIN FACT IS:

We have made up TOO MANY OVERCOATS and SUITS for this year, and to our Stock into Cash needed for 1876, we will make *certain sacrifices which* apparent ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER FIRST, when we gone through our Salesrooms and cut off Profits, and even a part of the many of our present prices.

To be very exact in stating this matter, as we do not intend that any or custom of our house shall mislead the public in the least particular, we per to say, that this Mark Down, whilst it applies to

A THOUSAND AND MORE OVERCOATS,
A THOUSAND AND MORE BUSINESS COATS,
HUNDREDS OF DRESS COATS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND VESTS,
SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF PANTS,

and extends throughout our house, yet there are some lots in which (as they been marked at close prices,) we shall make no change.

WE DESIRE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THIS IS

Our FINAL and ONLY Mark Down this Sea

SO THAT NONE NEED WAIT FOR LOWER PRICES.

THE STEP WE TAKE WILL WONDERFULLY AID THOSE WHO FEEL LIKE E

The Terms of the Sale are the usual Terms of our Hous

1.—No Second or Altered Price—ONE FIXED PRICE.
2.—Cash from All, to warrant Low Prices.
3.—The Contract on our part, to *return the money*, is a part of the bargain case (provided goods are returned unworn).
4.—A *Full Guarantee* given for each garment.

The Stock we offer is all NEW, and is not "BOUGHT" or "WHOLESALE"

OUR OWN CAREFULLY MADE CLOTHING

It will be remembered that our stock always embraces the CHOICEST STANTIAL GOODS, and that EVERY SIZE and SHAPE is provided for both It will also be borne in mind that there is but ONE OAK HALL, and THE CORNER OF

6th SIXTH--SIXTH--SIXTH--SIXTH 6
And MARKET Streets.

Hoping for a visit from each reader, and that our friends will pass this to all their friends in the country,

We are Very Truly,

Wanamaker & Brow
PHILADELPHIA.

—The New York *Chronicle*, a prominent insurance journal, says: "The comparative value of medicated squirts is shown by the report of the fire marshal of this city for the past year. Out of 1,418 fires, 162 were extinguished by the aforesaid squirts, and 825 by the timely use of water buckets." The term "medicated squirts" is another name for the so called "fire extinguishers."

—A white man named Miller is haranguing the blacks of Northern Alabama and persuading them to apply to congress for a separate country of their own, from which whites shall be excluded and which will then become a paradise, having black lawyers, doctors and merchants. He promises to be the Moses of the movement. His harangues are producing much discontent among the laborers.

—C. C. Coon, of Elkhart, Indiana, has a brass drum which was manufactured by Richard Bichel, Dundee, Scotland, March 23, 1640, and will be 236 years old the 23d of next month. Some former owner shortened the barrel of the drum about one-third of its length. The British coat-of-arms is painted on the outside, but in shortening it the unicorn was cut off and part of the legend, leaving only "Dieu Mon."

—The Plymouth council is off. The Scudder people wouldn't touch the nasty thing, the Beecher people wouldn't have Buddington and Storrs, who were supposed to be unfriendly, and the other churches wouldn't come in unless everybody did. So the whole arrangement has fallen through, and Mrs. Moulton's lawyers have a fine chance to pitch into Plymouth for its evasion of an inquiry. And they are not allowing the chance to slip.

—There is said to be living in the neighborhood of Wilkesbarre, Pa., an American family blessed with three children speaking some kind of gibberish peculiarly their own, and which, although well understood by the little ones, the parents cannot even understand. All attempts to compel their offspring to converse in plain English having failed, the parents, as a last resort, have been compelled to separate the children in order to break up what might otherwise become an incurable practice.

—An Indiana paper came out with a startling sensation, being nothing less than the fact that "Dynamite Johnson" was formerly a resident of its city. The editor gave a detailed history of Johnson's family and his career while in Indiana, and was considerably mortified to learn, several hours after the edition was worked off, that the dynamite fiend's name was Thomas, and that Johnson was still in town. It isn't at all certain when or where the next number of that paper will be issued.

—Elkton (Ky.) *Witness*: Mr. James Wilkins, of this county, is the father of a daughter who is only three years old and weighs 104 pounds. For several weeks after her birth she weighed only seven pounds, and for three months or more was very sickly, and generally unhealthy. About that time her health underwent a radical change, and she has never known a day's sickness since. She is now stout and healthy, and continues growing at a rate which justifies us in predicting that she will soon overshadow the celebrated Irish giantess, Mrs. Maxoy.

—The legislature which assembles in this State next January, 1877, will be composed entirely of new members in both branches. The terms of all the members of the present state senate will expire on the first day of December, 1876, and consequently at the election this year fifty new senators will have to be elected. In the twenty-five odd numbered districts senators will be elected to serve for four years, while in the twenty-seven even numbered districts those elected will serve two years. At the elections subsequent to 1876 Senators will be elected for four years. Two-hundred and one members of the house will be elected every two years.

—The amount of property held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, within the limits of Altoona, is fifty-three and a half acres, and in the shops erected in that place about 3,000 men are employed. The city is about two and a-half miles long, by nearly two miles wide, and embraces 1,197 acres of ground. The total number of families residing therein when the census was taken last year was 3,004, with an entire population of 15,329. Within the city limits there are twelve miles of water main, and the supply of the fluid is brought from a dam at Kittanning Point, nearly six miles west of the place. There are sixty-three fire-plugs; fifty-five miles of streets; eighteen miles of alleys, and five miles of sewers. The grade of the railroad east of Altoona is twenty feet to the mile, and west of the city is ninety five feet per mile.

A STRANGE STORY.—Some
ago a man about thirty years
address and shrewd in business
up his residence at Brady's
ern Pennsylvania. His name
John D. Schoonmaker, of U
N. Y. He engaged in the
and made money. In the
lived an Irish Catholic family
of Gillespie. They were in
stances and highly respected
one of the members of this
daughter, aged eighteen,
beauty, and the prospects
Schoonmaker, there grew a
and they were soon engaged
The parents of the girl objected
on account of the religion
but they were married
lived together happily
children were the result
these the mother desired
in the faith of her family,
always adhered to. The
this wish, and the ultimate
was that a separation took
the husband and wife.
his family, but did not
village. No one knew whither
Four months after he disappeared
child was born—a son—
Francis Xavier. A short
news was received of the death
dent, of the father, near
child that was born after
grew to manhood, and became
with the family history.
not believe that his father
in Ohio, but was confident
turned to Ulster county, and
resolved to visit his father's
and make inquiries
This is the story told by
in question, who has been
quiries in various parts of
some weeks. His investigation
rative have created quite a
the numerous bearers of his
in this county, especially
cus, where he believes he
missing parent, declaring
vidual and the late Judge
maker were identical.
young investigator is
tives of the late judge.
ceed in making out his case,
result will be a complicated
ceased left a large family
having married a Miss
years ago. His children
occupation of his estate,
ous descendants. Young
evidently well educated,
a lawyer, practising in
says also, that he was
with the press of that city,
returned, with the intention
back to prosecute his inquiries
gations still further.—

IT was a shrewd saying
Samuel Johnson, that "when
at one end of a line he
silk at the other end."
national committee heads
vention to nominate a
United States with the
E. Spencer, of Alabama,"
political rogue, sitting
senate of the United States
nothing in saying that
spectable republican citizens
out of politics, who would
vite this man, Spencer,
But he leads the list of
"Statesmen" who are to be
made much of by any man
Presidential nomination of
party in this centennial year
his followers are like unto
of Arkansas; Packard,
"Addition, Division and Silence
of Pennsylvania! These
Israel of the dead Sumner
and Lincolns and Chases!
men who have secured the
of the republican party
States; and the organs of
tion are not ashamed to
choice of Cincinnati as the
ing for the republican
to favor the renomination
cause it will secure the
these particular vagabonds
of the party of "great
World.

—Now that the French-Canadian
page, has been justly convicted
der of Josie Langmaid,
Pembroke, N. H., are just
that they did not, in their
nation, lynch Drew for
crime.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
FRIDAY, - - JAN. 21, 1876.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—How about the ice crop?

—Huntingdon borough is to have an axe factory.

—Ex-Governor Bigler has been restored to his wonted health.

—The Johnstown Water Company has declared a dividend of four per cent.

—Singular as it may seem, there is only one hotel in Harrisburg that has a Bolt-on.*

—A convention of the dental fraternity of Central Pennsylvania met at Huntingdon on Wednesday.

—A twelve-foot vein of cannel coal has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Samuel Long, in Grant township, Indiana county.

—The Japanese and Chinese contribution to the Centennial passed Cresson eastward Sunday morning. It filled nineteen freight cars.

—An agent of the New York Insurance Diagram Bureau last week made a draft of Ebensburg, from actual surveys, for insurance purposes.

—The stealing of coal from the P. R. R. has been carried on so systematically of late at East Conemaugh that a special policeman has been appointed to put a stop to it.

—The number of persons who went hence to Harrisburg to be present at the Governor's inauguration Tuesday was not so great as to necessitate the running of an extra train.

—An infant child of Esquire Cox, formerly County Treasurer, died of whooping cough in Conemaugh borough last Tuesday. That disease is reported to be quite prevalent in that section.

—It was Brother Sansom, of the Indiana Journal, who called for three cheers for Governor Hartranft after his Excellency had finished the reading of his inaugural address.

—So far as heard from, the challenge of that Blair county chap to spell against any one whose residence is Cambria county, "the County Superintendent accepted," has not been taken.

—A watchman on the Pa. R. R. at Braddock's station, Wm. Bennett by name, was run over and instantly killed about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning last. He leaves a wife and family.

—A trial of skill was participated in by a number of our crack shots last Saturday. The prize contested for was a fat hog, which was won by a young man named Burkey, of Cambria township.

—For various public documents and for many courtesies extended to us while in Harrisburg on Tuesday last, our gentlemanly representatives, Messrs. Hannan and Buck, will please accept thanks.

—A case of body-snatching has recently been developed at Livermore, Westmoreland county, the grave of Mrs. Kirtland, buried in [illegible] last, having been desecrated. Intense excitement prevails.

—Goss' Huntingdon Globe was sold by the Sheriff last Friday, for $1,500. His wife and father were the purchasers, from which we infer that the paper will continue to remain under his old management.

—A dairyman in Milford township, Somerset county, recently sold 765 pounds of butter from the milk of three cows during seven months, besides having used six pounds a month from the same source.

—Sweet Seals, or Golden Wonder, a medical preparation renowned for its curative powers, is sold by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, A. J. Christy, Loretto, and Christ. Eich, Summitville. [1-21.-4t.]

—The Johnstown Tribune says that Hon. John Reilly has secured an appointment for Mr. Wm. Grubb, of that place, at a salary of $[illegible] for the session. We will believe the story when it reaches us from a more reliable source.

—A dwelling house in Indiana borough, occupied by a lady named Mrs. Zent and her two children was destroyed by fire a few nights ago, and, horrible to relate, one of the children was suffocated to death by the smoke.

—This is the first number of the tenth volume of the FREEMAN, but absence from home has prevented a more extended allusion to the fact in this issue. Next week we shall have something more to say on the subject.

—Victoria C. Woodhull will lecture on "The True and the False Socially" in Johnstown this evening. Her lecture is said to be all that would naturally be expected from that source, and replete with important food for thought.

—If a law was enacted providing for the putting to death of all human beings devoid of personal beauty, what a fearful mortality there would be among the women folks who crowded around the inauguration platform at Harrisburg on Tuesday last.

—Two literary societies in the south of the county lately debated the question, and find that money exercises more influence on society than knowledge. And then, we presume, they went home and burned all the books they had and raised the price of butter.

—Two young children of Mr. Franklin [illegible], of Taylor township, died within twenty minutes of each other last Saturday, and, to add to the affliction of the family, the father himself is not expected to recover from an attack of scarlet fever from which he is suffering.

—It is not too late we hope to announce that our down-town neighbor, Brother Jones of the Herald, has changed his publication day from Thursday to Saturday. We are not so sure but he will gladly return to first principles ere long, Saturday being a bad day for some of the mails.

—An interest in the Altoona Tribune establishment has been purchased by Mr. Hugh Pitcairn, well known in railroad circles, and the business will henceforth be conducted under the firm name of Dern & Pitcairn. Our best wishes attend both gentlemen in their new departure.

—The proprietor of the Leonard House, Altoona, J. P. Stewart by name, attempted to commit suicide on Tuesday night last by throwing himself in front of a freight engine, and had it not been for the interposition of Policeman Burley, who is a burly policeman, he would probably have succeeded.

—Mrs. George Miller, of Cherryhill township, Indiana county, as announced in a portion of our edition last week, was so shockingly burned by fire communicated to her wearing apparel from a cooking stove, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., that she died in great agony on the following day.

—For the first time in our life we were present at the inauguration ceremonies in Harrisburg on Tuesday last, and if the Court knows itself, and we think it does, we will never again be guilty of such a folly. We were crushed almost out of shape, and saw little that we would not be just as well off if we had not seen.

—In the inauguration procession at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Capt. Samuel W. Davis, of this place, acted as an aid to Gen. Howard Reeder, Marshal of the First Division of the Second Grand Division, and Col. J. P. Linton, of Johnstown, as an aid to Col. William B. Mann, Marshal of the Second Division of the same Grand Division.

—The lecture of Victoria C. Woodhull, in Altoona, on Tuesday evening last, although not very largely attended, seems to have given universal satisfaction. It is said to have been an eloquent, forcible and very truthful representation of the true and false socially, and was devoid of any expression to which truly modest people could file an objection.

—The Democratic Representative Delegates of this district met at Altoona on Tuesday and selected R. L. Johnston, Esq., of this place, to fill the vacancy on the Democratic State Committee occasioned by the removal of Capt. John Porter to Westmoreland county. Mr. Johnston left Wednesday evening for Harrisburg, where a meeting of the State Committee was held yesterday.

—The "Cham"-pion boy baby of the centennial year 1876 put in an appearance the other day, and considering that he was preceded by three of the feminine persuasion, it may well be conceived that a hearty welcome greeted his advent, and fair it is to presume that he will be cherished as a *jewel* of the household and carefully *watched* over for many a day to come. Long may he live and prosper.

—In the Senate, Col. John Lemon occupies the position of chairman of the Committee on Accounts and is also a member of the Committees on Railroads and Agriculture, and in the House, Hon. John Hannan has been placed on the Committees on Local Judiciary, Railroads, Elections and Counties and Townships, while Hon. John Buck has been assigned to the Manufacturing and Agricultural Committees.

—A lad named Slater Murdoch was drowned near Ligonier, Westmoreland county, on Saturday last. He and two or three of his associates were amusing themselves skating, when the ice parted from the shore, carrying its living freight to the middle of the stream, where it subsequently broke to pieces, precipitating the boys into the water, from which, however, all but young Murdoch succeeded in making their escape.

—At the convention of Poor Directors in Altoona, on Wednesday last, twenty-five districts of the State were represented, the number of delegates present being sixty-five. The convention met at 10 o'clock, a. m., and after electing the necessary officers, among whom R. L. Johnston, Esq., of this place, was chosen as one of the Vice Presidents, the meeting adjourned until 2 p. m., since when we have heard nothing in regard to its doings.

—Monday's Altoona *Mirror* says: "Rev. Daniel Devlin, president of St. Francis' College, Loretto, passed through this city from Williamsburg this morning. In conversation with him he referred to a book in his possession which, for age, is certainly worthy of note. It was published in Rome 350 years ago, is eighteen inches long and ten inches wide, bound in wood about an inch and a quarter in thickness. It is a Latin theological work."

—Despite several days of cold weather which visited us during the past week, a vast multitude of wild pigeons populate our woods, in quest of beechnuts and other qualities of food. A renowned Nimrod gives it as his opinion that they will remain with us during the residue of the winter, or as long as the supply of mast holds out, and the sportsmen are happy, even though the birds are extremely wild and the number brought to pot per day is not alarmingly large.

—Miss Fannie E. Hamlin, whose lecture at the Congregational church Wednesday evening last gave unbounded satisfaction to an appreciative audience, has consented to deliver a lecture at the Court House on Monday evening next, under the auspices of the Cambria Guards. The subject announced for the coming lecture is "Faces at the Window," and an admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.

—The fifth annual report of the Johnstown Savings Bank, shows that institution to be in a most satisfactory financial condition. As a proof of the high esteem in which it is held by the public, it may be mentioned that the number of depositors is in excess of two thousand, while the dividends for the past five years have reached six per cent. Would that *all* the banks of the country were based on a like measure of solidity and prosperity.

—Cellar thieves are annoying some of our citizens. One of the victims requests us to announce that he will in no wise hold himself responsible for damage done on his premises to the depredators by the going off of steel-traps or spring-guns in places visited by them, while another suggests that if the idea had not been first promulgated by the Johnstown *Tribune*, many years ago, he would be sorely tempted to cure his beefsteak with strychnine. A word to the wise and the otherwise ought to be sufficient.

—We congratulate the fraternity upon the return of our much esteemed friend, E. B. M'Crum, Esq., late senior editor of the Altoona *Tribune*, to the ranks journalistic, he having recently purchased and assumed control of the Mifflintown *Independent*, which will henceforth be published as a Republican newspaper. Mr. M'Crum is an able editor, an accomplished printer and a thorough gentleman, and under his management the *Independent* cannot fail to be worthy of a liberal support, albeit the political principles it proposes to advocate are not what we conceive to be for the best interests of the country.

—By invitation of Rev. J. Boyle, pastor, twenty-four persons, principally young men, approached the sanctuary railing at the Catholic church, in this place, on Sunday afternoon last, and on bended knees pledged themselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors for a period of two years, and also to discourage the use of the same by others. The temperance association thus formed is to be fully organized this evening by the election of officers, etc., and there is every reason to hope that ere long it will embrace nearly every male member of the congregation. A cadet society for boys of ten years and upwards is also to be organized forthwith, and a reading room and library will be established at an early day, if all goes well.

—If things keep on as they do we will have to station a special reporter at every saw mill in the county, in order to enable us to record the destruction of the aforesaid mills before the news becomes stale, as has been the case in two instances of late. The last of these was the burning to the ground, on Tuesday night, January 11th, of the water saw mill of Mellon Brothers, in Chest township, and the loss of a great deal of valuable personal property, including machinery, turning lathe, shingle mill, stave machine etc. The origin of the fire or the amount of the loss we did not ascertain, but learn that there was insurance of $1,134 on the mill, which will in part at least make good the damage.

—Notwithstanding the constant efforts of the Johnstown *Tribune* to belittle our representatives at Harrisburg, there are no legislators who stand higher in the estimation of their fellow members than do Messrs. Hannon and Buck, the gentlemen who represent Cambria in the lower House, as we have reason to know from personal observation. There is no question about the integrity and honesty of either of them, and of the former especially it may with truth be said that he is a universal favorite among all respectable classes in and out of the Legislature. The latter, being more retired in his disposition, does not figure so conspicuously, but he is none the less appreciated for his worth and amiable disposition.

—And now comes a Bennington correspondent of the Altoona *Mirror*, who declares that the FREEMAN erred in takig back what it had said about the shooting of four men at a ball at Bennington on New Year's eve, and not only further asserts that two of the men were from Tunnel Hill, and the other two from what is known as "The Patch," both of which localities are in this county, but clinches his statement by publishing the names of all the parties concerned, among whom are two others from Gallitzin, neither of whom were injured. The information on which our denial was based reached us from a source we had no reason to doubt, but as "Ben Nington" seems to know what he is talking about, we guess we will have to acknowledge the corn, even though he should go back of his promise to be for us for county treasurer.

—On Monday last, Mr. Joseph Owens concluded that it would be a nice thing to go hunting. Accordingly, he repaired to a forest a short distance south of town, and while looking for a flock of several million pigeons which are popularly supposed to have their boarding-house in that quarter, his eyes became centered on the proportions of a huge black bear. Though the bear saw him not, yet the alacrity with which Mr. Owens executed a retrogressive movement has not been paralleled since the time Early went whirling down the Shenandoah Valley in advance of Sheridan. Returning safely to town, he spread the alarm, so to speak, and the following morning all the available guns to be found were pressed into requisition and chase was given. Plenty of "signes," we are told, were found, but that was all. The animal that made them had gone on an excursion—probably to New York, to hear Moody and Sankey. About fifteen years ago, a bear was killed in the immediate neighborhood of where this one was only seen.

—On Friday of last week, a young man, well dressed and in possession of a small sum of money, arrived at East Conemaugh in a box-car. He gave unmistakable evidences of insanity, and making his appearance in Johnstown shortly after, he was arrested and placed in the lock-up. Here he acted in so outrageous a manner that it was found necessary to iron him to prevent him from doing harm to himself and others, and on Monday evening he was brought to the Poor House and committed. Whether his insanity has been superinduced by an attack of the jim-jams, or is the result of natural causes, is an open question. Before he left Conemaugh, he was robbed of an overcoat and what money he had. Though the man is and evidently has been for some time unfit to run at large, yet it is susceptible of proof that he was turned loose on Cambria county by the authorities of an eastern county, to the end of a saving of care and expense to that county. To be sure, he might in his frenzy have killed one of our people, but such a minor possibility does not seem to have entered into the calculation of our neighbors over the border, and likely would have given them very little concern.

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PROTECTION OF GAME.—It is a well known fact that despite the multitude of legal enactments looking toward the preservation throughout the Commonwealth of game, such as deer, squirrels, rabbits, pheasants, trout, etc., yet our forests and streams are year by year being so despoiled by reckless sportsmen that, except a stop be put to this wholesale destruction by the enforcement of these laws, the manufacturers and vendors of game and fishing tackle will be obliged to go into bankruptcy. A quarter of a century ago, the woods in our immediate neighborhood were the homes of unnumbered small game, while the water-ways teemed with trout. Where is the small game now? Killed out of season, and all but exterminated. Where is the magnificent trout—most magnificent of fish, and game as it is magnificent? Banished to some locality where the foot of man seldom treads. A number of our local sportsmen have latterly taken note of this marked and disheartening condition of things, and have taken the initiatory steps to put a stop to it. A few evenings ago, a meeting was held here, at which an association denominated the "Ebensburg Sportsmen's Club" was organized, with the following officers: President, John A. Blair; Treasurer, Geo. W. Oatman; Secretary, John G. Lake. A committee to frame a constitution and by-laws, consisting of Messrs. Oatman, Lake, and James M. Singer, was appointed, with instructions to report at a meeting to be held to-night.

The existing game laws, if properly enforced, are all-sufficient to prevent the wholesale destruction of fur and fin complained of. Such enforcement, as we understand it, will be the main object arrived at by the Club, and we bespeak ~~for it in its work~~ the co-operation of all who are not land or water pirates.

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THE WILMORE BURGLARY.—The surreptitious entrance to the residence of Rev. H. McHugh, of Wilmore, at an early hour on Monday morning of last week, by two unknown burglars, as briefly referred to in our last issue, was accomplished by removing a pane of glass from one of the windows and then reaching in and unfastening the bolt and raising the window. Once inside, the movements of the burglars were distinctly heard by the inmates, but presuming that the noise was made by some other of the legitimate members of the household, neither of them made any attempt to eject the intruders or even discover who they were. True the thieves approached the bed occupied by the venerable mother of Father McHugh, and held a light close to her face, but aware though she was of their presence, she had sufficient control of her feelings not to make any outcry, and thus no doubt save maltreatment, if not death, as one of the party had a heavy club with him, which was found in one of the rooms soon after their departure. The burglars succeeded in capturing $21 in money, a good revolver, and several other articles of value.

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BETHINK AND BELIEVE.—There is no doubt—there can be no doubt, that in the various investigations which science has made, she has added to the trophies of the past, and what we see in material development is also going on in the other departments of life. Consumption, once the terror of the human family, is now partly shorn of its terrors. You can meet it at the threshold and dispute its invasion by that more than wonderful medicine, DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which has done more for its cure than all the remedies that have preceded it. We read every week of cures that DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE has made. We see those on the streets in the full enjoyment of life, who once were apparently on their way to the "narrow house." DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE has again relit the lamp of life and sent these once suffering invalids on their way rejoicing. Price, $1.50 per bottle or four bottles for $5, at 240 Penn street, Pittsburgh. Dr. Keyser's private office, 120 Penn street. [1-21.-1m.]

AMERICAN GENIUS—MOODY AND SANKEY.—The great revivalists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who electrified staid old England with their eloquence and enthusiasm, are fair samples of American genius. Springing from among the common people, their sympathies are alive to the wants of *the whole people*, and herein lies the secret of their great success. Those who seek to be popular must study and be familiar with the wants of the masses, and prove loyal thereto. To this fact we may trace the grand success in business, as well as in religious undertakings, which many Americans have achieved. Strikingly illustrative of these suggestions is that great establishment located at Buffalo, N. Y., and known as the "World's Dispensary,"—a most appropriate name, indeed, for that vast institution, within whose walls are manufactured remedies which are in demand in every quarter of the globe, and at which a corps of distinguished physicians and surgeons, under the personal direction of Dr. Pierce, are constantly administering to the needs of thousands of sufferers everywhere, and whose success in the treatment of all forms of chronic ailments has become so well known that there is scarcely a hamlet in the land in which his name is not familiar. Its proprietor, says the *Herald and Torchlight*, of Detroit, "is a *man of the people*, writes for them, and to them tenders his eminent professional services." His advertisements are earnest exhortations. Like the great revivalists, his enthusiasm is multiplied by the unparalleled success of his enterprise, as well as by the efficacy of his remedies in curing disease. *The people believe in him* and his remedies, because, as the New York *Tribune* says "he sympathizes with them in all their afflictions, efforts, and attainments." Hence, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is to-day more largely employed as a blood and liver medicine, and also as a cough remedy, than any other remedial agent in the world. His Favorite Prescription, he does not recommend as a "cure-all," as is so often done by compounders of worthless, humbug nostrums, but for all disease and weaknesses peculiar to women it has proved itself so much of a specific that it now enjoys great popularity and universal confidence. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, "scarcely larger than mustard seed," have proved so agreeable and reliable as cathartic that they are rapidly taking the place of the large, nauseous pills heretofore so much in use; while his Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is a favorite remedy for Colic, Cramps, Summer-complaints, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera and Cholera Morbus, and also as a liniment. Of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, little need be said, as they are known everywhere as the greatest specifics for Catarrh and "cold in the head," ever given to the public. And besides this large measure of success, Dr. Pierce seems likely to achieve as great renown as an author as he has as a physician. His COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of about 900 pages, which he sells at the unparalleled low price of $1.50, has already been sold to the extent of exhausting two editions amounting to forty thousand copies. The secret of Dr. Pierce's success, as well as that of the great revivalists, and scores of other Americans, who by their genius have advanced step by step from obscurity to affluence and distinction, consists in treating the people with consideration, sympathy, candor, and honesty. No man, who hopes to attain either wealth or distinction, can *afford* to deal unfairly with the world or be indifferent to the wants and best interests of humanity.

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MILD WINTERS.—The weather thus far this winter has been comparitively mild and the topic of much conversation, and a comparison with the mild winters of "long gone by" may not be uninteresting. In 1112 the temperature was so high that the leaves came out on the trees in January, and the birds hatched their broods in February. In 1289 the weather was equally mild, and the maidens of Cologne wore wreaths of violets and corn flowers at Christmas and on Twelfth day. In 1421 the trees flowered in the month of March, and the vines in the month of April. Cherries ripened in the same month, and grapes appeared in May. In 1572 the trees were covered with leaves in January, and the birds hatched their young in February, as in 1171; in 1585 the same thing was repeated, and it is added that corn was in the ear at Easter. There was in France neither snow nor frost throughout the winters of 1538, 1607, 1609, 1617 and 1659; finally, in 1662, even in the north of Germany, the stoves were not lighted and trees flowered in February. Coming to later dates, the winters of 1846-47, when it thundered at Paris on the 28th of January, and that of 1866, the year of the great inundation of the Seine, may be mentioned as exceptionally mild.

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INTERESTING TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—State Superintendent Wickersham in his report submitted to the Legislature at its present session, says that section 6, of the act of April 29, 1874, applies to school directors, and it is their duty to comply with its provisions. We quote from the section, as follows: The corporate authorities of every such municipality or district shall annually, in the month of January, prepare and publish in at least two newspapers of said municipality or of the county in which the same is situate, if so many be printed therein, a statement showing in detail the actual indebtedness, the amount of the funded debt, the amount of the floating debt thereof, the valuation of taxable property therein, the assets of the corporation, with the character and nature thereof, and a neglect or failure so to do shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

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A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Are you suffering with Consumption, Coughs, Severe Colds settled on the breast or any disease of the Throat and Lungs? If so, go to your Druggists, Lemon & Murray, Ebensburg, or to Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. This medicine has lately been introduced from Germany, and is selling on its own merits. The people are going wild over its success, and druggists all over our country are writing us of its wonderful cures among their customers. If you wish to try its superior virtue get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Large size bottle 75 cents. Three doses will relieve you. Try it.

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THE great Centennial anniversary is now at hand and it behooves everybody, whether he intends to visit the international exhibition at Philadelphia or not, to deck himself in wearing apparel worthy of so patriotic an occasion. To all who have not yet attended to this important matter we cordially commend the immense clothing house of our worthy friend Godfrey Wolff, of Altoona, the oldest dealer in that line Blair county can lay claim to. His store is on Twelfth street, next door to the post-office, and his stock is the largest and best and his prices the lowest in Central Pennsylvania.

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Dr. Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu is guaranteed to cure Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, painful or suppressed urination so frequent in old age, painful or suppressed menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, gravel, gleet, stricture, bloody discharges, Bright's disease, brickdust deposits, dropsy, pain in the back or side, sick headache, pimples, blotches and eruptions on the face, and all diseases of a specific or constitutional nature, regardless of duration, age or sex. Compound Syrup of Buchu is a positive and radical cure. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg.

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A WEARIED young lady hastened the departure of a tedious caller by remarking, as she looked out of the window: "I think we are going to have a beautiful sunrise." She wanted to go to bed early, that she might get up early next morning and go and see the new and cheap goods just received by Myers & Lloyd, High street, Ebensburg. General verdict: sensible girl!

◆

SOMEBODY advertises in a Pittsburgh paper for "laboring work inside." We do not know what that means, but had he advertised for bargains in ready-made clothing, we would unhesitatingly recommend him to Jas. J. Murphy's, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown. The goods sold there are the best and the prices the cheapest.

◆

THE Johnstown *Tribune* tells of a great curiosity that can be seen at the Oak Hall Clothing Store of S. J. Hess, Nos 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown. It is the spectacle of the proprietor selling ready made goods at prices which astonish everybody. Call at Oak Hall, and see if this is not a fact.

Our Puzzle Department.

CHEST SPRINGS, Jan. 15, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—I will commence at the bottom of the column, this time, and come up.

Answer to B. C. D.'s problem. Taking the force of gravity at 32 1-6 and supposing sound to travel at the rate of 1,142 ft. in a second, the stone was 20.56 seconds in dropping, and it took the sound 5.93 seconds, nearly, to reach the top; and as the total distance through which a body falls varies as the square of the time, 20.56⅜ square multiplied by 16 1-12 gives 6798.5 ft. nearly, for the depth of the shaft.

Answer to S. Little's problem: 7 and 5 and 3 are 15, and place two ones so as to form a V, and you have 20.

J. C. Scanlon's problems: 1st. Taking the circumference and diameter of the earth at the round numbers 25,000 and 8,000 miles, in going round the earth, the wheelbarrow turns round 33,266,659⅓ times more than the cart, and in going through, the barrow wheel turned 10,325,353⅓ times more than the cart wheel.

2nd. As 100 per cent. of the rum bears 100 per cent. of cash, so 1 per cent. of rum bears 1 per cent. of cash; and if he is willing to lose 20 per cent. of the whole cash he must have lost 20 per cent. of rum, and that taken from the whole of the rum leaves 80 per cent., which 80 per cent. must be sold at cost price, or $1.25 per gallon, to lose 20 per cent. on the whole cost.

About that bottle problem, I would say to Loretto that the bottle was empty and corked, so, I imagine, it could have no influence on human mind or body, for bottles are useful for many purposes.

About that trapezium, I would say that it was gotten up extemporaneously, and the equal should have been left out.

PROBLEM.

If a clock lose 10 minutes in 24 hours, how much must the pendulum be shortened in order to keep correct time?

Yours, A. D. H.

—

JANUARY 17, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—Permit me to make a few remarks on the problems in your last issue. First if "A. D. H." can calculate the solidity of a piece of timber without knowing the length of it he is certainly entitled to first premium; and as there is no length given for his stick of pure timber, all I can do with it is to tell the specific gravity of it; and that is (as I make it) 5: 2-5 lbs per cubic foot. Then let that be multiplied by the solidity of the stick, and the product will be the weight of the stick. As to J. C. Scanlan's first, I think it an absurdity, and as to his second problem, I will simply remark that he will have a happy time of it driving his wheelbarrow around the earth. He will have to get some bridges built, and have the distance measured, for he has given no length for the circumference either real or assumed. Then a greater difficulty still—make a tunnel through the centre of the earth, then measure the length, for he seems not to be aware that the diameter of a circle is not one third of the circumference. When he has all these things done, his problem will be a practical one.

Solution to Rob Roy's first problem, (as corrected by himself,) counting from outside to centre of the land:

Ploughed, 1st day	2.836908 rods	—	20 acres.
" 2d "	2.949013	"	—	20 "
" 3d "	3.015334	"	—	20 "
" 4th "	3.086280	"	—	20 "
" 5th "	3.162525	"	—	20 "
" 6th "	3.244709	"	—	20 "
" 7th "	3.328184	"	—	20 "
" 8th "	3.419887	"	—	20 "
" 9th "	3.521992	"	—	20 "
" 10th "	3.593374	"	—	20 "
" 11th "	3.838265	"	—	20 "
" 12th "	3.923018	"	—	20 "
	39,992,329 rods			240 acres.

☞If Rob Roy can go nearer to the true answer, let your readers hear from him.

The author's decimals carried out to the fifth figures, but to be more correct I carried out six decimals.

Yours, &c., LORETTO.

P. S. J. C. Scanlan says neither "Loretto" nor "A. D. H." answered his problem correctly. Well let him give a different solution and be right. I, for one, will then submit, but not until then. C.

—

GLENWHITE, Jan. 17, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—I answer J. C. Scanlan's wheel problem thus: The one wheel of the cart will make 26,400,000 revolutions in going around the earth, and the two together will make twice as many, or 52,800,000 revolutions. The wheelbarrow wheel will make 58,666,666⅔ revolutions more than the wheels of the cart in going around the earth. Each wheel of the cart will make 8,800,000 revolutions in going through the earth. The wheelbarrow will make 19,555,555 5-9 revolutions, or 1,955,555 5-9 more than the cart wheels in going through the earth.

The answer to S. Little's problem in selecting 5 figures out of 1, 3, 7, 5, 7, 1, 3, 5, 3, 5, 1, 7, to make 20, simple addition, is as follows, 7—7—1—5—5—5=26.

Allow me to give one for the benefit of your readers and myself also: A tree 80 feet high stands one hundred feet from the bank of a river. On the top of the tree there are two monkeys; one of them came down the tree and went to the river, and the other jumped up and came down the hypothenuse and traveled the same distance. How high did he jump?

Yours, &c., T. J. S.

—

WILMORE, Jan. 18, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—Some person who thought himself well versed in the science of numbers remarked in the hearing of a Wilmore lightning calculator that the number of pigeons that passed over the Middle and Eastern States lately would aggregate one tridecillion. Now, our friend asserts that supposing him to be correct in his estimate, and supposing each pigeon to occupy 4 cubic inches, they would be of sufficient magnitude to fill the land and sea to the height of 300 billion miles, which our friend, thinks a little too steep, and would like some of the contributors to the puzzle department to figure it out and see what conclusion they can arrive at—the number given supposed to be correct, and each pigeon to occupy four cubic inches.

N. B. The person first answering this to the satisfaction of the author will be presented with a palm leaf fan or a $10 bill on a bursted bank.

Some weeks ago, A. D. H. had a problem inserted in the FREEMAN, regarding a field of land in the form of Trapezium, 2 sides of which were parallel, 80 and 100 perches respectively, and the other two sides 40 perches each. Now, it is required to divide said trapezium into two fields of equal size as to quantity by a line beginning at one of the acute angles. When so divided, what will be the length of each boundary line of each field?

Loretto, January 17, 1876. W. H. Y.

DEAR FREEMAN—As there are so many contributing to your puzzle department, permit me to contribute a simple problem on the division of land:

John owns a tract of land, of which he wishes to sell fifty acres to Jonathan, the fifty acres to be in the form of an oblong square—to be 72 rods longer than wide, what will be the length and width of the piece?

Loretto, Jan. 17, 1876. O. P. R.

PROBLEM.

I have a garden in the form of an oblong square, 50 feet by 160 feet, I wish to make a gravel walk half way round in it that will just take up one-half of the ground. Required, the width of the walk? O. P. Q.

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Letter from the West.

NASHVILLE, Brown Co., Ind., Dec. 29, 1875.

DEAR FREEMAN—I now propose to give you a brief sketch of the early and natural history of Brown county, it having fallen to me to write up the same as a member of the Centennial Committee from this county.

Brown county is situated in the interior of the State. The surface of the soil is generally hilly, almost mountainous, but about one-fifth part consists of valleys and rock bottoms, with a like amount of level table lands in the southwestern corner. It contains an area of three hundred and twenty square miles, or 204,800 acres. The soil is well adapted to the vegetable and cereal productions. Salt creek, the principal street, is composed of three main branches, the middle and south fork, which unite near the south-western corner of the county, and flows thence through Monroe and Lawrence counties into the east fork of White river. Highland ridges, approaching the square form of the county surrounds it on the cardinal side, while east to the south-west three other ridges traverse the county, all connecting on the divide near Iowa, called Trafalgar, in Johnston county, all these ridges slope gradually south and west, but present steep and rugged faces to the north and east.

Gold is found on the bars of the brooks that flow into Beanblossom from Indiana creek ridge, and on the streams that flow from the foot of the "Drift Backbone," in the north-eastern part of the county, as South Beanblossom and North Salt creeks.

Iron stone concretions have been discovered, but not in sufficient quantities to be of economic importance. There are numerous quarries in various parts of the county, from which are taken stone that is extensively used for architectural purposes, and perhaps as fine as can be found in this country. Lead has also been found, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for working. There has also been recently unearthed a continuous quartz ledge, said to contain gold and silver. Prof. Collet, Assistant State Geologist, says manganese has been found in abundance, and in the course of time will make this county one of the wealthiest in the State. There has also been found many precious stones, including diamonds, cornelians, *small* rubies, garnets and opals. Prof. Wyley, of the State University at Bloomington, is of the opinion, formed from examining specimens forwarded him, that topaz are also found here.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlements made in the present territory of Brown county were made in an early day, perhaps as early as 1800, and beyond doubt as early as 1805, for we find David Schoonover, settled on Schooner creek about the same time that James Taggart, Harvey King, et. al., settled on the headwaters of Salt creek. A man by the name of Fred. Goff, settled on the middle fork of the latter creek in 1815, and there was a settlement made at Beanblossom, near where Georgetown now stands, by Christopher Stumpt and others in 1820, and Robert Henderson made a settlement near where Nashville now stands, which, by the way, is very prettily located on Salt creek, and the valley surrounding the town is very picturesque; in fact, Nashville is one of the most beautiful towns in south-western Indiana, and has a population of 4,000, or thereabouts. Another settlement was made where Spearsville now stands about the year 1825. The first mills in the county were known as horse mills, and were operated by horses, as a tread power threshing machine is. The first one in use was put in operation in the year 1830, and the first grist mill was erected by Edward Davis, about three miles east of Nashville, in the year 1837. The first religious societies were the United Brethren and Methodist, about the year 1812. This being about all that is material to any of your many readers, I presume it would be as consistent with the wish of ye printer man, as also the patrons of said paper, to conclude for the present.

Yours, truly, G. F. L.

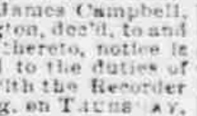
P. S. A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to you Mr. Editor, and to all my old friends in little Cambria. May prosperity, success and happiness, both transient and eternal, attend you all whithersoever you may roam, is the wish of Yours &c., G. F. L.

NOTICE.—Having bought and left in the possession of WILLIAM GIGGEY, of White township, the following described property, viz: 1 sorrel mare, five years old, 1 black mare, eight years old, 2 sets heavy harness, single and double trees, and spreaders, all persons are hereby cautioned not to interfere in any way with the same. C. A. LANGBEIN.
St. Lawrence, Jan. 21, 1876.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of money in the hands of John F. Tibbott, Administrator of John G. Griffith, deceased, to and amongst the persons legally entitled thereto, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, the 18th day of FEBRUARY, 1876, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties may attend if they think proper.
Jan. 17, 1876.-3t. ALVIN EVANS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed Auditor to report distribution of money in the hands of John Sharbaugh, Esq., Administrator of James Campbell, late of the Township of Washington, dec'd, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at my office with the Recorder of Cambria county, in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1876, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. J. G. LAKE, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Jan. 18, 1876.-3t.

TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.



—The undersigned offers for rent his large, well known and conveniently located Tavern Stand and dwelling house, together with brew house if desired. Situate in the borough of Loretto, Cambria county. This house has all the necessary accomodations required by law, such as rooms, stabling, &c., together with ice house, wash house, pumps, &c. Possession will be given on the first day of April, 1876. For terms and further particulars apply by the latter part of March to FLORIAN BENGELE.
Loretto, Jan. 14, 1876.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale by vendue or outcry, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of February next at 1 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate:

ALL the right, title and interest of Emily Nagle and Owen H. Nagle, being an undivided moiety or one twelfth part, in that certain PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Susquehanna township, in said County of Cambria, of which Richard Nagle died seized, described as follows: Adjoining lands of heirs of Henry Lloyd on the west, Abraham Kern on the north, Samuel Farber on the east, and John R. Nagle on the south, containing about NINETY ACRES, SIX ACRES of which are cleared.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one and two years, with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser. SYLVESTER J. LUTHER, Guardian of Emily and Owen H. Nagle.
Jan. 21, 1876.-4t.

Assignee's Sale
—OF—
Valuable Real Estate!

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, at the store room formerly occupied by Geo. C. K. Zahm, in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., on SATURDAY, FEB. 5th, 1876, the following described real estate:

THE NORTH END OF LOT NO. 93, in the Borough of Ebensburg, fronting 66 feet on High street and extending back 132 feet to an alley, adjoining property of Mrs. Hutchinson on the east and of John Dougherty on the west, having thereon erected a two story FRAME HOUSE, Frame Stable and outbuildings. Also, a two story Frame Store Room and a well finished Frame building, the latter now in the occupancy of Collins, Johnston & Co. as a bank. Also, that certain

Square of Ground

situate in the West Ward of the Borough of Ebensburg, bounded on the north by Crawford street, on the east by Beech alley, on the south by Sample street, and on the west by Mary Ann street. Also,

65 Acres of LAND

situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., about 25 Acres of which are cleared, adjoining land formerly owned by Alexander McVicker, Mary McBride, and others, and known as the McGirr Farm, having thereon erected a two story Plank House. Also,

Seven Acres of Improved Land,

under a high state of cultivation, situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of Geo. Huntley, A. A. Barker, and others. Also,

FOUR LOTS

in Salina, Saline county, Kansas, known as Lots No. 60, 62 and 64 on Third street and Lot No 7 on Second street.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid upon delivery of the deed, and the balance on August 31, 1876.

F. H. BARKER, Assignee of GEO. C. K. ZAHM.
Jan. 17, 1876.-3t

Twenty-Eighth Annual Report of the
PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, 921 Chestnut St., Phil'a.

Assets, January 1, 1875		$4,593,753.55
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums received	$1,311,629.99	
Interest received	317,150.47	
		1,628,774.46
Deferred payments not due or unreported	62,811.53	
Accrued int'st on stocks, mortgages, etc	74,356.54	
Increase in value of stocks over cost	128,232.49	[illegible]
		$4,484,948.87
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses & endowment paid	$317,554.26	
Dividends allowed to reduce premiums	285,871.26	
Surrender and cancelled policies	157,469.41	
Re-insurance paid other companies	26,939.44	
Commissions, salaries, and agency expenses	146,024.83	
Advertising, printing, medical fees, etc	28,116.04	
Taxes, licenses, and legal expenses	18,222.25	980,519.73
Assets at market value		$5,504,329.24
ASSETS, JAN. 1 1876.		
United States Bonds, Philadelphia, and other stocks and loans		1,770,477.50
Mortgages & ground rents upon property appraised at $5,324,200, all first liens		1,971,304.84
Real estate owned by Co.		349,182.53
Premium notes and loans secured by collateral		853,610.13
Cash on hand and in trust companies		191,916.62
Scrip dividends held by Co.		[illegible]
Balance in hands of agents		17,953.48
All others securities		235,446.14
		$5,504,329.24
LIABILITIES.		
Losses reported, but not yet due	$90,920.00	
Reserves at 4 per cent. interest, required to insure outstanding risks.	$4,553,118.00	
Scrip yet outstanding	113,035.00	
		4,756,438.00
Surplus to policy holders, 4 per cent. basis		747,891.24
Surplus to policy holders, 4½ per cent. basis		1,033,091.24
Total number of policies issued in 1875		2093
Policies in force Jan. 1, 1876		6645
Amount at risk		[illegible]

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President.
H. S. STEPHENS, Second Vice President.
JAMES WEIR MASON, Actuary.
HENRY AUSTIE, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!
120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference, perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, T. H. Lapsley, Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Plitt, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George T. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3.'75.-1y.]

"X L"—THE WOMAN'S FRIEND
THE BEST FINISHED AND MOST PERFECT "FLAT IRON" EVER MADE.
Interchangeable Handle and Shield Combined.

Patented May 4, 1875.

The handle is entirely separate, and may be used for any number of Irons. It can be adjusted instantly, and being provided with a shield the hand is completely protected from the heat. No holder is required while ironing. When the Iron is being heated, the handle must be detached. We will send to any address, on receipt of Draft or P. O. Order for the amount, either of the following sets:

Set No. 1—3 Irons of 5, 6 and 7 lbs., 1 Handle, $2.00
" 2—3 " 6, 7 and 8 lbs., " 2.20
" 3—3 " 7, 8 and 9 lbs., " 2.50

Nickel plated Irons, 75cts. per set extra.

Any party ordering five sets will receive one set extra as a premium.

Thoroughly reliable agents wanted.

Address BROOKLYN SAD IRON CO., 85 First St., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

NOTE.—Samples can be seen at the office of this paper.

COMMITTEE'S SALE!

THE undersigned, Committee of the person and estate of ELLEN G. CALLAN, widow of William Callan, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the "Callan House" in Washington township, (near Cresson,) Cambria county, Pa., on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1876, a large amount of personal property, consisting of 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 buggy, 1 wagon, 1 cart, 1 sled, 2 wheel-barrows, 1 wash-kettle, 1 clothes-wringer, 1 sewing machine, 1 piano, about 28 bed steads, feather beds and pillows, bolsters, pillows, mattresses, bed spreads, quilts, haps and a large amount of bed clothing, bureaus, wash stands, lounges, large dining tables, other tables, cane-seat chairs, 76 common chairs, wardrobes, wash-bowls, pitchers and soap dishes; carpets and mattings, hat-racks, large and small looking glasses, window blinds, clocks, lamps, dinner bells, 9 stoves, rocking chairs, and a large variety of articles usually found in a well-furnished hotel, etc.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., when terms and conditions of sale will be made known.

JOSEPH CRISTE, Committee, &c.
Jan. 12, 1876.-3t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE
HOTEL PROPERTIES
IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 1st day of February, 1876, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a PIECE or LOT of GROUND situate at Cresson, Cambria county, adjoining lands of the Cresson Springs Company, heirs of M. M. Adams, dec'd, and others, containing 4 Acres, more or less, having thereon erected a large two story FRAME HOUSE, containing *twenty-seven* rooms, FRAME STABLE, CARRIAGE SHED, ICE HOUSE, and other outbuildings. Pure running water on the premises. The location is admirably adapted for a hotel and summer resort.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Executor of WM. CALLAN, dec'd.
[1-14.-3t.]

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL,
Manufacturer of superior
Union Crop LEATHER,
AND DEALER IN
BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

4,000 cords of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery.
Jan. 7, 1876.-1y.

Furs and Sheep Pelts
WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH for Fox, Mink, Otter, and all other desirable Furs. Also for Sheep Pelts in good condition. JOS. WEISER, Watchmaker.

P. S. Watches and Clocks promptly and perfectly repaired at the very lowest prices.
Ebensburg, Nov. 26, 1875.-6t.

COMMITTEE'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Committee of the person and estate of ELLEN G. CALLAN, widow of William Callan, dec'd, by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said ELLEN G. CALLAN are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH CRISTE, Committee.
Summitville, Jan. 3, 1876.-6t.

DISSOLUTION.—Inasmuch as by the death of J. K. HITE, Esq., one of the partners in the firm of COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co., said firm was dissolved, notice thereof is hereby given, and that the business of Banking, heretofore conducted by said firm, will be continued by the undersigned in the name of Collins, Johnston & Co.

PHILIP COLLINS,
R. L. JOHNSTON.
Ebensburg, Jan. 11, 1876.-3t.

LAW FIRM DISSOLVED.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the practice of the law was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,
WM. H. SECHLER.
Ebensburg, Jan. 10, 1876.-3t.

NOTICE.—Having bought and left with ANDREW GILLESPIE, of Summerhill township, one gray mare, one bay mare, and a lot of harness, I hereby caution all persons against interfering in any way with said property.

VALENTINE CRAMER.
Jan. 10, 1876.-3t.*

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence, rear Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made. [4-4.-tf.]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D. in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [10-1.'75.]

J. B. McCONNELL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LORETTO, PA.
Office formerly occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night calls can be made at Post-office. [8-14.-6m.*]

WM. H. SECHLER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on second floor of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

F. W. SHOEMAKER, Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

GEO. M. READE, Attorney-at-Law, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'75.]

TIMELY HINTS.

Do not allow trees to grow over and shade your dwelling. They are unhealthy.

On the contrary, vines and creepers on the wall protect them, and make a house warmer and drier, and also make it look much better.

The best oil for making boot and harness leather soft and pliable is castor oil.

Glycerine is excellent to rub on chafes, burns, chapped hands, or sun scalds.

Rawhide makes the best and most durable belting for farm or other machinery. Put the hair side next to the pulley.

White lead ground in oil is an excellent application for saddle chafes or harness or yoke galls on horses or cattle.

Keep your boots well oiled in winter and they will last longer, while your feet will be drier and warmer.

A few drops of diluted carbolic acid in a kettle of glue will keep it from spoiling for several days in the warmest weather.

Autumn is the proper season to prepare grafts and cuttings. Of the later cuttings of grapes, currants, quinces, gooseberries, poplar and many other plants, taken off in the fall and buried in the ground all winter, will grow with facility in the spring. Grafts should always be taken off in the fall and kept in moist sand or sawdust till ready to use.

Castor oil is said to be the best and most durable lubricator for buggy axles.

The average cost of fences in the State of Pennsylvania is $11.40 an acre. In Rhode Island it is 19.50 an acre.

The cost of fences in the United States is estimated to be greater than the national debt, or more than $2,300,000,000 dollars. The cost of repairs and interest is more than $400,000,000 a year. Are all the cattle they are built to fence out worth that enormous sum? Is there no chance for reform and economy here? What say the Grangers?

England washes most of the manure made by her people into the ocean, and then hunts over the globe, from Egypt to Peru, for more to waste. The United States does no better. But the natives of Japan and China maintain the fertility of their soil by saving what those who pretend to be civilized throw away. They have no worn-out, abandoned fields.

The surplus heat wasted from a common stove will, if conducted through a drum into another room, warm the room as much as a stove would, and still compel the fuel to do double the duty and give double results.

Beyond any sort of doubt seeds soaked in weak camphor water will grow vigorously, when the same seeds not thus treated will refuse to show any signs whatever of vitality.

* * *

THE POLAR BEAR'S CUNNING.—According to the Esquimaux, the seal constructs its abode beneath the surface of the ice in such a manner that it can enter it from the water below; here the young seal passes its infancy and when the returning heat of summer has destroyed its igloo or dwelling, the young seal is old enough to take care of itself; but this mode of lodging its youth beneath the ice is well known to the bear, who, with its keen scent, soon detects the whereabouts of the seal's nursery, and in order to gain entrance makes a spring and comes down heavily on top of the ingloo, crushes it in, and immediately seizes the young seal with its paw. Here it might be supposed the hungry bear at once devours his prey; but no, it is far too wary to do so; it knows full well that where a baby is, there must of necessity be a mother, and that she will be in search of her darling; therefore, the bear scrapes the snow away from the seal hole, and holding the young seal by the flippers, allows it to flounder about and when the mother approaches, the bear slyly draws the young seal towards it until the old one is within reach, when he seizes her with the other paw, and thus captures both.

The mode in which the bear captures the seal on the ice is equally ingenious. When at a distance the bear throws itself down and stealthily crawls toward the seal. If it looks up, it lies perfectly still and makes at the same time, a noise which lulls the seal and the senate by four. The stop gave the Speaker a clerk, and an additional [illegible] The bear repeats the operat[illegible] until it approaches its victim, when it falls a prey to Bruin's appetite. When attempting to catch a seal in water, the bear sinks its body beneath the water, leaving only the head above, which resembles a piece of ice; and when the seal raises his head above the surface, Bruin quickly sinks, and swimming under the seal, seizes it.

* * *

ALL that is needed to start a sheep ranch is two jackasses, two Mexican boys, one Mexican man, one sack of frijoles (Mexican beans), some coffee and a few extras, 1,500 ewes and twenty to thirty bucks and a gun to kill game. The Mexican ewes, if bought in August, will cost $1.50 to $1.65. A Mexican boy will cost $8 to $10 a month, and the man about $20 a month; jackasses, $25 each; the frijoles, three cents a pound—altogether for the first year about $3,500. The ewes will yield from 2½ to 2½ pounds of wool, which will bring about twenty-four cents per pound, and then come the lambs, which will double the herd if properly taken care of. A man has from his investment of [illegible] 3000 sheep and upwards of $900 [illegible] the sale of the wool.—*Pleas[illegible]on (Texas) Journal.*

* * *

WITH four weights of respectively 1 lb., 3 lbs., 9 lbs., and 27 lbs. any number of lbs. from 1 to 40 may be weighed.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT
KNAKE & McGINN'S,
Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN
GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT ARION PIANO.
Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own mak of Rotary Valve BAND INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all Instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.
PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.
WAREROOMS, No. 12 Sixth Street, (Late St. Clair.)
[1-29.-1y.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

GIANT TOBACCO WORKS!
MUSSELMAN & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO: also the celebrated
GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.
To be had in Pittsburgh from R. & W. Jenkinson, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Sichel & Co., E. Poerstel & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, C. Atwell & Co., S. F. Picking, Herzog & Buchanan, Pretzfeld Bro., Henry Dallmayer, and all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses. [1-7.-6m.]

1876. 1876.
Centennial Year
THE PITTSBURGH
Daily Dispatch.
A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
The Leading Journal of Western Pennsylvania, and One of the Largest, Liveliest, Cheapest and Best Newspapers in the United States.
Furnished in CLUBS OF TEN at SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, and Postage Prepaid.
Every One Should Subscribe For It.

Those of our readers who desire a good city Daily should, by all means, subscribe for the PITTSBURGH DISPATCH, a Large, Live, Independent Paper, always foremost in obtaining and furnishing the Latest News, and beyond question, one of the most readable, reliable and entertaining Daily Journals published in the United States. The DISPATCH will enter upon its Thirty-First year on the 8th of February, when it will appear in new type now being cast for it, and otherwise improved in all its departments. It is the LARGEST PAPER in the State, publishing from thirty-six to forty columns of matter daily, as the exigencies of the occasion requires, and giving the latest news by telegraph from all quarters of the globe, including the fullest and most reliable Commercial and financial Reports, home and foreign; full and reliable Cattle Market and Oil Reports; daily reports of current events in the city, including Court News, Police Reports, and General City Intelligence; Personal, Political and Society News, with carefully digested Editorial Comments upon all the more important topics of the day; Special Correspondence from various points of interest, Original Poetry, Etc., Etc. Whether for the Merchant, the Manufacturer, the Professional man, the Farmer or the Family, the DISPATCH will be found a most valuable and reliable journal, and as such we can cheerfully commend it to the reading public. The best evidence of the popularity of the DISPATCH is the fact that it is read by all classes, regardless of Country, Creed or Politics, and enjoys a circulation more than double that of any paper in the State outside of Philadelphia.

TERMS—By mail to single subscribers, postage prepaid, $8.00 per annum; in clubs of 10, $6.00. Served by agents or carriers to single subscribers at 15 cents per week. Postmasters are authorized to receive single subscribers at $6.00 each. Send for a specimen copy.

The Weekly Dispatch.
One of the Choicest, Cheapest and Best Family Newspapers Published.
Every Body Should Read It!

The PITTSBURGH WEEKLY DISPATCH, like the Daily, is printed from clear, new type, and is one of the choicest, as well as one of the cheapest Family papers published. [illegible] sheet, containing [illegible] Grant, and the latter [illegible] is confidential adviser [illegible] large folio is a [illegible] thirty-six columns of matter, [illegible] all the more important news of the week, carefully collated and condensed and omitting nothing essential to a general knowledge of everything of interest transpiring throughout the country. Indeed, as a newspaper, it is not surpassed by any similar publication in America; while the care with which its selections are made and their great variety renders it a most desirable journal for the family—a journal replete with interesting reading and one that cannot fail to please. The Commercial, Financial and Oil Reports of the WEEKLY DISPATCH are made up with great care, and are always full and reliable, while to its Cattle Market reports equal attention is given. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1.50 a year, or in clubs of ten at $1.00, with a paper gratis to the party getting up the club. It is the cheapest paper in America, its size and the amount of reading matter it gives considered, and every family should have it.
Address— O'NEILL & ROOK,
Publishers DAILY AND WEEKLY DISPATCH,
Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Duff's College.
The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a Business Education.
For circulars address
P. DUFF & SONS,
[9-3.-3mcom.] Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Consumptives.
THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, New York.

Errors of Youth.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.

GRAPHIC
SELF-FEED
Base Burner!
GUARANTEED TO BURN
Soft Coal, Hard Coal
OR COKE.
MANUFACTURED BY
A. Bradley & Co.
No. 30 Wood Street,
[10-29.-3m.] PITTSBURG.

Mrs. M. MOORE,
325 Penn Avenue, near 10th St.,
PITTSBURG, PA.,
Will open the first week in November a choice and elegant assortment of the latest novelties for Winter in
SILK VELVET SUITS,
Damasse Camel's Hair Costumes,
Sicillicane Jackets,
Hats and Bonnets,
And a large invoice of
SEAL SKIN SAQUES,
[10-29.] MUFFS & BOWS. [1m.]

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, PA.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,
AND A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
☞ Special attention paid to business of correspondents.
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf. JAS. P. MURPHY, Cashier.

JOHN DIBERT..........JOHN D. ROBERTS.
John Dibert & Co.,
BANKERS,
Corner Main and Franklin Sts.,
JOHNSTOWN, Pa.
Accounts of Merchants and other business people solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the country for sale. Money Loaned and Collections Made. Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum allowed on Time Deposits.
Savings Deposits Books issued, and Interest Compounded Semi-annually whn desired.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Sept. 16, 1875.-6m.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP
IS THE "BEST."
This soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by
CRAMPTON BROTHERS,
2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.
For sale by KOONS & RUOFF, 202 N. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, by MYERS & LLOYD, Ebensburg, and by grocers generally. [10-29.-6m.]

MATRIMONIAL VENTURES.—A writer in the *Galaxy* says: In most countries on the other side it is the general rule for the family to put up something every year, perhaps half of the income, for the future establishment of the children, and particularly the girls, who as such are less capable of making their way than their brothers. Here, we know, as a rule, the parents improvidently live up to their income, bring up their children in luxurious habits and thus unfit them for that life of trial to which they are destined. They are, in a word, softened, instead of hardened. A common reply of the head of the family to the suggestion that the future of the children should be looked after is that they will begin life under the same circumstances as he did—that is, with nothing—forgetting that the conditions of life are changed, and that it is now impossible for them to live as he once did. If a helping hand is given, singular to say, it is oftener to the man than to the woman, either in being admitted to the business of the father or in being started out on his own account. The sister must look out for herself. If she be handsome and attractive she may find a husband. If she be plain the chances are that she will remain a spinster. Now, it is the experience of the New as well as the Old World, that a marriage settlement does facilitate the marriage of such an one. The plumbs of beauty are only for the favored men; in other words all men cannot marry pretty women. Nor can all girls marry an Antinous. Few probably marry their beau-ideal in either sex. Many longing women wait in vain for Almavia with his guitar and moon song; many bachelors make bootless search for her "who was created for them." Hence the need of philosophy. The man must make his nest with what he has in hand. The age is unpoetic and unheroic; he must count the cost of a matrimonial venture if he be an honest, orderly man desiring to pay his way, and if he cannot get the ideal Juliet he must content himself with the more prosaic Mary.

* * *

THE DECOY TRUNK.—A new device to facilitate robberies at railway depots has lately been successfully practiced on the public. Some ingenious person, it appears, has hit upon a way by which a trunk can be made to steal another trunk, and a portmanteau to annex to its fellow. In the adventures of Sinbad the Sailor we are told how the merchants got at the precious stones in the valley of the diamonds. The merchants threw down pieces of meat, which fell on and absorbed the diamonds; the eagles swooped on the pieces of meat and flew with them to the upper air; the merchants shot the eagles with arrows and thus got the meat, the eagles, and the jewels. So, we read, the plunderers at the railway depots lay a trunk artfully contrived on a smaller trunk; the latter clings to the former, and the owner of the larger carries both away. The decoy trunk is said to be fitted with a false bottom, which goes up when it is laid on a smaller trunk, and with mechanism inside which does for the innocent trunk what Polonius recommended to Laertes to do for his friend, and grapples it to his heart with hooks of steel. In fact, the decoy trunk—we do not know how better to describe it—is made to perform an office like that of certain flowers, which suddenly close at the pressure of a fly or other insect, within their cup, and imprison it there. It would be well if the ingenuity of detectives kept pace with the progress in ingenious contrivances to perpetrate robberies at the depots, where they are increasing so fast and have become such an evil of late. It is certain, however, that the dodge of the trunk will not explain all these robberies. In some cases valuable articles have been taken out and articles of the same bulk but less value put in. This trunk, in fact, means open robbery; but there goes on a good deal of pilfering which must be done by a less accomplished class of offenders.

* * *

AN ASTOUNDING WEAPON.—Mr. Holkey, of Passiac City, N. J., has for ten years past, in connection with a New York mechanic, been at work on an invention which promises to revolutionize ordnance. There was an exhibition yesterday, in public, of the gun. The little one used yesterday looked like a twelve foot gas pipe, with a half-inch bore carrying a needle shaped bullet. On the under side of the gun are metallic pockets, each filled with as much powder as the load at the breech.

As the gun is fired these additional charges of powder explode as the projectile passes through the barrel, so that before it gets out it receives the impelled force of each additional charge. Being spread along the barrel the danger of an explosion is averted and the force increased to a wonderful degree. The first shot fired was through a solid mass of monitor iron four inches thick, which the projectile pierced as though it had been a pine board, and buried it several inches in an oaken stump, against which the iron had been placed.

Then a shot was fired at a target composed of twelve plates of three-eighth inch plate iron, securely strapped together. The bullet went through this. One of these cannons, of six-inch bore, has been completed, and will be tested before the United States officers in a few weeks, and it is estimated will send a ball from twelve to fifteen miles.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

* * *

RAILROAD CAKE.—Two eggs, in a cup, and cream to fill it; one cup of sugar, one and one-half cups of flour, a little salt and nutmeg, one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream tarter.

EBENSBURG
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
IRON,
NAIL, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at
[6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE
Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.
The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.
☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.
All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.
HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.
Cigars and Tobaccos,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS
JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker
THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.
Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.
☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.
HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.)

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING —The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [6-1.'71.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS
F. W. HAY & SON
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND..........JOHN HANNAN.
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Fancy and Plain
FURNITURE!
AND CHAIRS.
We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS
Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for
OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
IN PIECES OR SUITS,
At PRICES Below
Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.
Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,
NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.
☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,
Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞☞
Andrew Moses,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
4 CLINTON STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Parke's Marble Works,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.
Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'72.]

FARM NOTES.—Mr. John Ell[illegible] Wadsworth, Ohio, raised one of [illegible] premium crops last year. He h[illegible] 640 bushels of ears from four [illegible] an average of 160 bushels per a[illegible]

All horses should not be fed [illegible] same proportion, without regard [illegible] their ages, their constitution [illegible] their work, because the impropr[illegible] such a practice is self-eviden[illegible] it is constantly done, and is the [illegible] of diseases of every kind.

In making whiffle trees, they w[illegible] stronger if the front side of the [illegible] trees is nearest the heart timb[illegible] the back side toward the bark [illegible] will retain their shape longer [illegible] timber be split in this direction, [illegible] the grain of the wood.

Green corn fodder is preserv[illegible] France by being buried in tr[illegible] and the whole covered with [illegible] Its preservation is due to the [illegible] sion of the air. The fodder is us[illegible] feeding the cattle in winter. [illegible] ground must be dry where it is [illegible] served.

Alvin Taylor, of Proctorsvill[illegible] took 30 boxes of honey, 280 lbs. [illegible] six swarms the past season, be[illegible] leaving enough for the bees to fe[illegible] through the winter. He has [illegible] keeping bees 27 years; within the [illegible] 18 years he sold over 4000 lb[illegible] honey, averaging 25c. a lb.

Richard Evans, of Earlville, [illegible] has an ewe seven years old th[illegible] raised fourteen lambs, the weig[illegible] which was from 139 to 150 po[illegible] All of the lambs, except one, ha[illegible] sold in the fall after birth for fr[illegible] to $11. The ewe is a half-blood [illegible] cester, and weighs 190 pounds.

The following method is use[illegible] Germany for the preservation of w[illegible] Mix forty parts chalk, fifty resi[illegible] linseed oil, melting them togeth[illegible] an iron pot; then add one part [illegible] oxide of copper, and afterwa[illegible] part of sulphuric acid. Apply w[illegible] brush. When dry, this varnish [illegible] hard as stone.

* * *

SHEEP.—A correspondent of [illegible] *Prairie Farmer* urges the advanta[illegible] every country family's keeping a [illegible] of sheep—ranging from five to [illegible] head, dividing his argument into [illegible] following points:—1st. The [illegible] wool growers urge tariffs to [illegible] prices up. Do our woolens cost [illegible] little? 2nd. The cotton crop of [illegible] South, for various reasons, is gr[illegible] less adequate to the demand (for [illegible] cotton). How supply its place? [illegible] The cotton growers are exhorted [illegible] their ablest advisers to raise mo[illegible] and less cotton, which advice is [illegible] heeded in the increase of mixed [illegible] bandry. 4th. The cotton fa[illegible] East have adopted the policy of [illegible] ping work as often as small hol[illegible] stock at what they term paying p[illegible] 5th. The bad policy of paying [illegible] East on provisions to feed op[illegible] and freight back on goods wh[illegible] ens could be manufactured in [illegible] every county of the state that w[illegible] supplement a large portion of [illegible] goods to better advantage. 6th. [illegible] great destitution of sufficient [illegible] clothing in at least half the fa[illegible] the state. 7th. To ameliorate the [illegible] mentous meat question. 8th. To [illegible] ize vast amounts of otherwise [illegible] ble pasturage. 9th. As an [illegible] mixed husbandry, it being my op[illegible] of first importance to inaugu[illegible] system of farming that shall n[illegible] haust the fertility of our soil [illegible] present ruinous rate. 10th. For [illegible] independence of the farming cla[illegible]

* * *

A NICE LITTLE HOME AMUSE[illegible] —Many very pretty little che[illegible] experiments may be made by the [illegible] people, which will amuse and as[illegible] those around them. As for inst[illegible] with so simple an article as red [illegible] bage, a very beautiful effect ca[illegible] rendered in the following ma[illegible] Cut three leaves of cabbage into s[illegible] pieces, and after placing them [illegible] basin, pour a pint of boiling wate[illegible] them, letting them stand an hour; [illegible] pour off the liquid into a dec[illegible] Then take four wine glasses; into [illegible] put six drops of strong vinegar; [illegible] another, six drops of solution of s[illegible] into the third, the same quantity [illegible] strong solution of alum; and le[illegible] fourth glass remain empty.

Fill up the glasses from the de[illegible] ter, and the liquid poured into [illegible] glass containing the acid will qu[illegible] become a beautiful red; that in [illegible] glass containing the soda will be a [illegible] green; that poured into the empty [illegible] will remain unchanged.

By adding a little vinegar to [illegible] green, it will immediately chang[illegible] red; and on adding a little soluti[illegible] soda to the red it will assume a [illegible] green, thus showing the action of [illegible] and alkalis on vegetable blues.—[illegible] *change.*

* * *

HOW TO FIT A COLLAR TO A HO[illegible] —The plan adopted in the W[illegible] which we are assured by men wh[illegible] been long in the collar business, [illegible] not injure the collar in the least, [illegible] dip it into water until the leathe[illegible] thoroughly wet, then put it on [illegible] horse, securing the hames firmly, [illegible] ing it there until it becomes dry. [illegible] is all the better if heavy loads are [illegible] be drawn, as that causes the coll[illegible] be more evenly fitted to the neck [illegible] shoulders. If possible, the c[illegible] should be kept on from four to [illegible] hours, when it will be perfectly [illegible] and retain the same shape for ev[illegible] ter; and as it is exactly fitted to [illegible] form of the neck, will not pr[illegible] chafes or sores on the horse's neck.

* * *

FRESH MEAT.—Experts say, [illegible] up a quarter of meat with the cut [illegible] up, being the reverse of the usual [illegible] by the leg, and the juice will all [illegible] main in the meat and not run to [illegible] cent and dry by evaporation. [illegible] worth a trial, and when made will [illegible] continued.